

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

Vol I No 017

24 January 1980

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SINO-U.S. JOINT SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION CONCLUDES MEETING

Accords Signed; Deng Xiaoping Attends

OW241020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1009 GMT 24 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 24 (XINHUA)--The first meeting of the Sino-U.S. joint commission on cooperation in science and technology concluded successfully here this morning, with the signing of six documents. Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping was present at the signing ceremony.

The "Report of the First Meeting of the Sino-U.S. Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation" was signed by Fang Yi, Chinese co-chairman of the joint commission, vice-premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Dr. Frank Press, American co-chairman of the commission, science and technology adviser to the U.S. President, and director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

The report noted that the commission reviewed the results of the first year of bilateral cooperation in ten fields and discussed the general policy and specific issues related to the on-going cooperative programmes and made recommendations regarding future activities in these programme areas. The joint commission decided that the two sides would actively explore possibilities for cooperation in new areas, including environment, transportation, basic sciences, statistics, nuclear energy (including nuclear physics and nuclear fusion), electronics, telecommunications, aeronautics, as well as construction and urban planning. The joint commission encouraged and supported the activities of scholarly communication between the academic communities of the two countries.

It expressed satisfaction with the positive role played by the executive agents of the Sino-U.S. science and technology agreement in the coordination and facilitation of cooperative activities. It noted that the broad programmes for cooperation in science and technology were proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily toward the mutually-acknowledged goal of improving the well-being and prosperity of the peoples of both countries. Both sides further agreed that the conduct of cooperative programmes was directly contributing to the enhancing of the traditional ties and strengthening of friendly relations between China and the United States.

Also signed today were the protocol for scientific and technological cooperation in earthquake studies, the protocol for scientific and technological cooperation in the earth sciences, document on the yearly-plan for cooperation in agriculture, the memorandum of understanding between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, and the memorandum of understanding on setting up a Landsat ground station in China between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Present at the signing ceremony were Chinese and American members and advisers of the joint commission.

The U.S. delegation led by Dr. Frank Press left here for home by special plane this afternoon. Vice-Premier Fang Yi went to the airport to see them off.



## Deng Lauds Scientific Cooperation

OW241028 Beijing XINHUA in English 1016 GMT 24 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 24 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said here today that cooperation in science and technology between China and the United States (?had) developed rapidly during the year since the signing of the agreement on China-U.S. scientific and technological cooperation. He said this when he was meeting with the Chinese and U.S. delegations to the first meeting of the Sino-U.S. joint commission on cooperation in science and technology.

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said: "Positive results have been achieved in the latest discussions on broadening the areas of cooperation, to the satisfaction of both sides."

During his visit to the United States last year, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping signed with President Carter the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation.

In the course of today's conversation with the Chinese and American scientists, the vice-premier pointed out: "Both sides are keenly interested in developing their cooperation in science and technology. There are extensive areas of science and technology in which they can cooperate with each other." Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping thanked President Carter for the attention he had shown to the development of this cooperation. He also thanked the American scientists for their cooperation in this sphere.

Referring to the current international situation, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said: "The 1980's will be a decade of troubles. A clear proof is the Soviet Union's outrageous armed occupation of Afghanistan. In such circumstances, China needs to strengthen itself and so do the United States and other countries in the world. But this is not enough. We also have the need to unite and to deal seriously with Soviet hegemonism." He noted that such unity should be concrete in content. It called for solid work to be done. The Chinese and U.S. sides reached agreement on many questions at this meeting, thus doing a very good thing, the vice-premier said.

"China has repeatedly made clear that it does not want war," he said. "What China wants is real peace. It is impossible for China to carry out its modernization programme without a peaceful international environment. I believe the people of the United States also want peace and the people of other countries want peace, too,"

Present at the meeting were Fang Yi, Chinese co-chairman of the Sino-U.S. joint commission on cooperation in science and technology, vice-premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; Dr Frank Press, American co-chairman of the joint commission, science and technology adviser to the U.S. President and director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy; members of the Chinese and American delegations to the joint commission meeting, advisers to the two delegations, and U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock.

## XINHUA REPORTS CARTER'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

OW240802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 24 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 23 (XINHUA)--President Jimmy Carter reiterated in his State of the Union Address today that the United States would use any means necessary, including military force, to thwart any attempt to gain control of the Persian Gulf region.

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UNITED STATES

"Let our position be absolutely clear: An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States. It will be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force," he declared.

Pointing out that "the 1980's have been born in turmoil and change," he said, "At this moment, massive Soviet invading forces are attempting to subjugate the fiercely independent and deeply religious people of Afghanistan." "In Iran fifty Americans are still held captive," he added. The President told the Congress that because of the recent military action of the Soviet Union, "we now face a broader, more fundamental challenge in the region."

He said, "The relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union is the most critical factor in determining whether the world will live in peace or be engulfed in global conflict." "This has not been a simple or static relationship. Between us there has been cooperation--there has been competition--and there have been times of confrontation." After reviewing U.S.-Soviet relations since World War Two, Carter said, "In all these actions, we have maintained two commitments: to be ready to meet any challenge by Soviet military power, and to develop ways to resolve disputes and keep the peace."

"But now the Soviet Union has taken a radical and aggressive new step", he said. "It is using its great military power against a relatively defenseless nation. The implications of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan could pose the most serious threat to world peace since the Second World War."

He pointed out that "the region now threatened by Soviet troops in Afghanistan is of great strategic importance: It contains more than two-thirds of the world's exportable oil. The Soviet effort to dominate Afghanistan has brought Soviet military forces to within 300 miles of the Indian Ocean and close to the Straits of Hormuz--a waterway through which much of the free world's oil must flow. The Soviet Union is now attempting to consolidate a strategic position that poses a grave threat to the free movement of Middle East oil."

He noted that "the vast majority of the nations of the world have condemned this latest Soviet attempt to extend its colonial domination of others and have demanded the immediate withdrawal of the invading forces." But, he said, "Verbal condemnation is not enough. The Soviet Union must pay a concrete price for their aggression. While the invasion continues, we and other countries cannot continue business as usual with the Soviets."

After reviewing what his government had done in giving the Soviets "economic penalties", he stated, "The situation demands careful thought, steady nerves, and resolute action--not only for this year but for many years to come."

He informed the Congress that while he hoped it would not become necessary to reimpose the draft, "we must be prepared for that possibility. For this reason, I have determined that the selective service system must now be revitalized. I will send legislation and budget proposals to the Congress next month so that we can begin registration and then meet future mobilization needs rapidly if they arise."

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UNITED STATES

He listed the efforts made by the U.S. to improve its position and security during the last three years. These included a strong defense budget, increased capability of rapid deployment forces, a strengthened NATO, peace efforts in the Middle East, strengthened naval presence in the Indian Ocean and expanding friendship with other countries including China. He said, "All these efforts emphasize our dedication to defend and preserve the vital interests of our nation and those of our allies, not only in Europe and the Pacific, but also in the part of the world which has such great strategic importance to us, stretching through the Middle East to southwest Asia. "I will pursue these efforts with vigor and determination, and I will act as necessary to preserve our nation's security."

Turning to the country's energy and economic problems, the President said, "The crises in Iran and Afghanistan have dramatized a very important lesson: Our dependence on foreign oil is a clear and present danger to our national security."

He suggested that the United States must have "a clear, comprehensive energy program", including a major conservation effort, initiatives to develop solar power, realistic pricing based on the true value of oil, strong incentives for the production of coal and other fossil fuels in America, as well as the country's most massive peacetime investment in the development of synthetic fuels.

The United States, President Carter said, must take actions to strengthen the nation's economy, such as to reduce the deficit and then to balance the federal budget, to hold down prices and restrain pay increases in a fight against inflation, to cut paperwork and dismantle unnecessary government regulation, to provide jobs for America, to attack "the basic structural problems" in the country's economy through measures to increase productivity, savings and investment.

He expressed the hope that "with these energy and economic policies, we will make America even stronger at home in the decade--just as our foreign and defense policies will make us stronger and safer throughout the world."

#### XINHUA REVIEWS IOWA CAUCUS RESULTS

OW222004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

["U.S. President in Lead in Iowa Presidential Caucus Polls"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, January 22 (XINHUA)--President Carter took the lead over his own party rivals and former CIA Director George Bush upset other Republican candidates when presidential candidates of the two major parties in the United States--Democrats and Republicans, held caucuses in Iowa last night to test their strength among voters for the 1980 presidential election.

With returns from most of the precincts counted this morning, President Carter won 59 percent of the precinct level Democrats delegates, while Senator Edward Kennedy won 31 percent with the remaining 10 percent uncommitted. According to the rules of the Democrats, this result will be reflected at the state convention of Democrats in Iowa to be held later this season.



The Republican caucuses did not bind the delegates they elected. It stood this way: George Bush 33.7 percent, former California Governor Ronald Reagan 27.2 percent, who was the front runner until the Iowa caucuses. They were followed by Senator Howard Baker, former Governor of Texas John Connally and three other candidates.

Iowa caucuses mark the formal start of the long process of the presidential campaign that eventually leads to the election of national convention delegates for both the Democratic and Republican parties. The Iowa caucuses have attracted great public attention all over the country because in 1976 it was the Iowa caucuses that gave President Carter his first boost on the way to the White House.

Both parties have attached importance to this year's Iowa caucuses. During the past two months, presidential candidates of the two parties or their surrogates and aides have rushed in and out of Iowa, speaking to local people, answering questions and making extensive radio and TV advertisements, so as to win supporters from Iowans. Six top Republican candidates held a policy debate on January 5 in Des Moines, Iowa. Three Democratic candidates had scheduled to have the same kind of debate on January 7, but it was cancelled because President Carter decided to stay in Washington to deal with the situation arising from the Soviet aggression on Afghanistan and the issue of U.S. hostages held in Iran.

Since then, public attention was drawn by the situation in both Afghanistan and Iran. The Chicago TRIBUNE pointed out that during the campaign, "The crisis in Iran and the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan are just as important issues with American voters as are inflation, recession, and other domestic economic problems." President Carter sent Vice-President Mondale to Iowa to speak on his behalf on "the implications" of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the responses he has made to the Soviet aggression. All candidates voiced their condemnation of the Soviet action, although some disagreed with certain details of the government's moves, such as the grain embargo which itself is disadvantageous to Carter's campaign in Iowa, a major agricultural region. After canvassing across rural Iowa, Mondale said he found that "a very strong majority of the farmers of Iowa support the embargo." The New York TIMES said: "Carter's moves against the Soviet Union help him in Iowa and elsewhere."

After the Iowa caucuses, a series of caucuses and primaries are to be held throughout the country until the holding of the two parties' national conventions in July and August. Experience shows that the situation of the U.S. presidential campaign changes very often during the long process and becomes somewhat unpredictable.

#### BRIEFS

MING-STYLE BUILDING FOR U.S.--Nanjing, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--Twenty-seven engineers and builders left Nanjing City in east China by plane today to help put up the Ming Dynasty style building designed for the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. The parts of the building arrived in New York early this month. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 30 Dec 79 OW]



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SOVIET UNION

C 1

BEIJING RADIO ON SOVIET FORCES ON PAKISTAN, IRAN BORDERS

OW231950 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Commentary: "A New Trend Meriting Attention--The Soviet Union Has Pushed Closer to Afghan-Iranian, Afghan-Pakistani Borders and Massed Forces in These Areas"]

[Summary] Despite worldwide denunciation of its armed invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union, instead of pulling in its horns, has airlifted massive forces into Afghanistan and has pushed still closer toward the Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian borders.

"According to reports, a Soviet motorized division has entered positions in areas along the Afghan-Iranian border. This, plus the two motorized divisions and part of two other motorized divisions, and the 105th Airborne Division already deployed in Afghanistan, has brought the total strength of Soviet troops stationed near the Afghan-Iranian border to between 30,000-40,000 men. Some of these troops have already pushed to within about 15 km of the Iranian border."

At the same time, after controlling two strategic border passes in Afghanistan's north-eastern and eastern border areas, Soviet troops are continuously moving toward other strategic positions along the Afghan-Pakistani border.

"The concentration of massive Soviet forces in areas along the Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian borders seriously threatens the security of Pakistan and Iran and further aggravates the situation in this area. This shows that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is related to its ambitious designs against Iran and Pakistan.

"Both Pakistan and Iran are of extreme strategic importance. If they should fall into Soviet hands, they would augment the Soviet Union's forward positions for advancing southward toward the Indian Ocean. The concentration of military forces in areas along the Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian borders is part of the Soviet strategy for advancing southward."

Recently the Soviet Union has also stepped up transporting troops and arms toward the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Peninsula and the Red Sea areas, and Soviet naval and air force bases in these areas are on alert status. The intensified military deployment in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf areas again shows that the USSR's armed invasion of Afghanistan was by no means an isolated incident but an important step toward realizing its global strategy for dominating the world.

"The Soviet military trend after its invasion of Afghanistan tells the world that to deal with Soviet expansion, it is necessary to take serious and effective measures to check Soviet aggression and expansion and maintain world peace."

RENMIN RIBAO REFUTES SOVIET ARGUMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

HK230805 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Study notes by He Li: "A Strange Argument"]

[Tex] Moscow is dishing up more and more bizarre concoctions in an effort to explain away its invasion of Afghanistan. The Soviet ambassador in Kabul said recently that Soviet "troops are here to protect foreign embassies," "while other troops in other places in Afghanistan have been sent to guard projects built with Soviet aid."

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It has long been the aggressors' old trick to invade foreign countries under the pretext of "protecting our embassy." When the joint army of eight Western powers invaded China and when Hitler swallowed up small nations in Europe, all of them harped on the same theme. But now Moscow has gone a step further and said that it intended to "protect foreign embassies." The implication is that instead of condemning the Soviet invasion, the countries of the world should greatly appreciate kindness. By analogy, does it not mean that the Soviet Union out of the same "kindly intention," may disregard the hardships involved and send troops to other foreign capitals to "protect" foreign embassies, since there are also foreign embassies in other countries?

The statement about "guarding projects built with Soviet aid" is more absurd. For years, to turn Afghanistan into a springboard for its thrust southward, the Soviet Union has been greatly expanding the military airport in Kabul, the Baghlan airbase, the Herat barracks and other military establishments. Such places were already heavily guarded by Soviet troops and there is no need whatsoever to march so many more Soviet troops there. As for the very limited number of projects listed as economic items which the Soviet Union is helping to set up, the Soviet Union has said that they all fall under the category of "internationalist assistance" that is beneficial to the Afghan people. If this was true, such actions and projects must have been warmly received by the Afghan people and what need is there to send tens of thousands of troops to "protect" them?

The pack of lies cooked up by Moscow to "justify aggression" can serve only one purpose--that is, such lies and fallacies help people realize what excuses the Kremlin is likely to produce when it next invades another country. People should be on the alert.

RENMIN RIBAO SCORES 'CLUMSY RUMORMONGER' IN MOSCOW

HK240800 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Short commentary: "A Clumsy Rumormonger"]

[Text] In an 18 January dispatch from New Delhi, the Soviet news agency TASS alleged that China had amassed no less than 20 motorized infantry divisions and armored divisions as well as 1 million troops on the northern border of India, posing a "threat" to Indian security. If this atmosphere created by the TASS report had been true, it would seem likely that the "million-strong" Chinese army was much more than just a "threat" to India and that the Chinese forces would mount an attack at any time.

While people have long been fed up with the way Moscow fabricates rumors, the question now is why TASS has suddenly cooked up such a tall story at the moment when the Soviet naked armed invasion of Afghanistan has come under strong condemnation by the whole world.

Moscow has its own wishful thinking--it hopes this "astonishing news" about what it calls the deployment of up to a million Chinese troops in the Sino-Indian border area will divert world attention from Afghanistan. In Moscow's calculations, such a lie would throw mud on China and save the Kremlin from its present dilemma, or "kill two birds with one stone"! But what a pity, just when TASS has gotten carried away with this bright idea, the Soviet news agency forgot a most common Russian proverb: Lies do not live long.

The fact that this preposterous rumor has induced no public reaction in the world explains it all.

LAST LINE

## RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR'S THIRD ARTICLE ON SOVIET THREAT

OW240752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 24 Jan 80 OW

["'Natural Ally' Unmasked"--PEOPLE'S DAILY Comments on Afghanistan--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 24 (XINHUA)--People must be fully aware of the treachery of Soviet hegemonism and must be on their guard against its hypocrisy. This is another important lesson drawn by the PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator in the third of a series of his comments on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The first of the series was frontpaged in the paper on January 21 and the second on January 22.

Presenting itself as the "natural ally" of the Third World, the Commentator says, the Soviet Union has talked much and often about its "support" for the national liberation movement and the anti-imperialist struggle of the Third World countries. "What happened to Afghanistan has exploded this lie. Acting as the overlord in that country, it has engineered military coups one after another and dealt with the political situation in the country as it pleased. It denies the Afghan Government the right to follow an independent foreign policy and the course of peace, neutrality and non-alignment. It brutally cracks down on the Afghan people's struggle to preserve their national sovereignty and independence. What it has done in Afghanistan is exactly what an imperialist power would do. This proves that it acts like a hangman to the national liberation movement."

The commentator goes on to say that the Soviet Union declares that it provides Third World countries with "disinterested assistance" to help them preserve their national independence and develop their national economy. This lie is also demolished by what has happened to Afghanistan. By granting "aid" to Afghanistan, the Soviet Union managed to gain control of its economy as well as its armed forces. Thus, it is in a position to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and infringe upon its sovereignty. "It can be seen that 'assistance' to the Third World countries is being used by Soviet hegemonism as a lever to plunder and control them."

The Soviet Union says that it whole-heartedly wishes to 'cooperate' with the Third World countries and that this 'cooperation' contributes to the development of these countries and helps them to safeguard their independence and security, the commentator writes. This lie is also punctured by what has taken place in Afghanistan. Through numerous agreements it had increased its political, military and economic "cooperation" with Afghanistan with the result that the latter became more and more dependent on the former and more and more alienated from the Islamic world, the non-aligned movement and the Third World in general. The Soviet-Afghan "treaty of good neighbourhood and cooperation" is simply a yoke imposed on Afghanistan and secures the Soviet Union the right to intervene by force in that country whenever it deems necessary. The Soviet Union actually uses it as the pretext for its military occupation of Afghanistan. "'Wholehearted cooperation' from the lips of the Soviet Union merely means real enslavement."

Concluding, the commentator says: "Soviet hegemonist intervention, subversion, aggression and expansion in the Third World have been brought to light long ago. The actions taken by Egypt, Sudan and Somalia against Soviet control have been instructive and revealing to the other peoples of the Third World. The Afghan tragedy today makes it clearer that Soviet social-imperialism is not a 'natural ally' of the Third World, but its most ferocious and deadly enemy."



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NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

XINHUA NOTES 398TH MAC MEETING AT PANMUNJOM

OW231547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22 (XINHUA)--The 398th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held today at Panmunjom, according to the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

At the meeting, Major General Han Chul-kyong, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, listed the enemy's activities in violation of the armistice agreement: joint war exercises near the military demarcation line, infiltration of high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into DPRK sky to commit espionage and hostile acts, firing of bullets in the demilitarized zone, introduction and installation of heavy weapons in the southern portion of the zone.

He pointed out that the enemy's continued hostile espionage acts and military provocations show that the enemy side is persisting in the new year, too, in the criminal manoeuvres heightening tension and increasing the danger of a war in Korea in violation of the armistice agreement. He lodged a stern protest with the enemy side against this and strongly demanded it to discontinue such criminal acts at once.

In order to remove the tension and preserve peace in Korea and achieve its reunification, the main obstacles must be eliminated, he noted, and stressed: The United States must discontinue the war exercises and military provocations against Korea and take out of South Korea without delay its troops and military equipment including nuclear weapons.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR DIALOG ON REUNIFICATION

OW231617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, January 23 (XINHUA)--"The door of dialogue for reunification must be opened at the earliest date", says the Korean daily NODONG SINMUN today in an editorial article which marks the first anniversary of the issuance of the four-point proposal of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

The article notes, "Now is the time when the North and the South should put an end to the 35-year tragic history of antagonism and confrontation and open up a new history of unity and reunification." It adds, "North-South collaboration and unity will remove the mistrust and misunderstanding pent up between the two sides in the course of the prolonged division, create a climate of trust and reconciliation and rejoin the severed ties of the nation."

Referring to letters sent by the leader of the North to representatives of the South Korean political parties, organisations and authorities on January 11 for the purpose of arranging a dialogue again and exchanging views to promote national reunification, the article stresses, "Our proposals are a timely and realistic initiative for overcoming the difficulties lying between the North and the South and for paving a shortcut to reunification."

JAPAN'S OKITA HOSTS BANQUET FOR TRADE MINISTER LI QIANG

OW231856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 23 (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said today that Japan would make unflinching efforts to help modernize China.



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Speaking at a banquet he gave here today in honour of the visiting Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, Mr. Okita said that Minister Li Qiang's visit made us feel the burning enthusiasm of the Chinese people for modernization.

In his speech, Minister Li Qiang expressed his belief that through joint efforts of the two countries, the economic and trade relations between China and Japan will surely make greater progress.

The visiting Chinese minister today called on and had talks with Minister Okita and Yoshitake Sasaki, minister of international trade and industry. Minister Li arrived here yesterday.

OHIRA SAYS JAPAN WILLING TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS ON USSR

OW231402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 23 (XINHUA)--Japan is "prepared to make sacrifices to a certain extent" in order to keep pace with the United States and its Western allies in imposing sanctions on the Soviet Union, according to local press reporters. This was revealed by Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira yesterday morning at a meeting of prefectural leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Masayoshi Ohira said, "The basic structure of Japan's diplomacy is to be on friendly terms with the United States and its Western allies. Expressing deep regret over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, he declared, "We have to deal with the situation in order not to undermine our friendly ties with the U.S. and other Western countries." Measures to be taken by Japan are now under study by the government, he said.

Masayoshi Ohira again touched on the issue during a luncheon at the Japanese National Press Club, KYODO reported. He said that harmony with the United States is the basis of Japan's diplomacy. This must be shown by deeds and not merely by words. He said that the measures to be taken must be decided by Japan herself. The measures will be "understandable" as a whole, if not "satisfactory" in every aspect, to the United States.

Japan's basic stance towards the issue will be announced in the Diet on Friday.

JAPAN'S OVERSEAS INVESTMENT INCREASES

OW182130 Beijing XINHUA in English 2109 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)--Japanese overseas investment is expected to grow in the 1980's, especially in terms of energy resources development, like coal, natural gas, uranium and coal liquefaction to replace oil, according to KYODO yesterday quoting the 1980 white paper on overseas investment as published by the Japan External Trade Organization.

The white paper says that Japanese overseas investment totaled 4.598 billion dollars in fiscal 1978, a sharp increase of 63.9 per cent over the previous year and surpassing the previous record high of 3.494 billion in fiscal 1973. The figure stood at 2.446 billion in the April-October period of fiscal 1979, up 2 per cent over the like period a year ago, the paper adds. However, while investment opportunities increased, the pullout of Japanese firms from foreign countries has been at a high level, 480 firms in fiscal 1977 and 331 in fiscal 1978. This was mainly due to inadequate preliminary surveys and selection of local partners, the paper says.

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BEIJING IN VIETNAMESE: HANOI IN STALEMATE IN KAMPUCHEA

OW230446 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Cheerless Greetings"]

[Text] The Soviet Union, Vietnam and the Phnom Penh puppet administration recently made a fanfare about the first anniversary of "Vietnam's occupation of Phnom Penh." However, both masters and valets have their own worries.

About a year ago, the Soviet-backed Vietnamese authorities started a war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. After the fall of Phnom Penh, the arrogant aggressors claimed it as their great historic victory. One year has elapsed, and the enthusiasm of the invaders has also vanished. The Vietnamese authorities thought that with a large force they could quickly conquer Kampuchea and then forcibly win world recognition of their aggression as a legitimate action. However, events in Kampuchea have not turned out as they wished. As predicted by Western public opinion, although Vietnam quickly won a big battle with tank-support troops, a war of attrition waged by Kampuchean guerrillas was in store for it, and Vietnam, with an impoverished economy, certainly would not be able to cope with that war.

Although the Vietnamese authorities have poured into Kampuchea more than 200,000 aggressor troops, Kampuchean resistance forces are continuing their fight. Therefore, it may be said that Vietnam won a short-lived victory with its blitzkrieg, but now has to cope with a protracted war. The United States was bogged down in Vietnam before; similarly, Vietnam is now sinking into the Kampuchean quagmire.

Kampuchea has ceased to be Vietnam's coveted trophy; it has, in fact, become a hard nut to crack. The bellicose Vietnamese aggressors, who a year before swept across Kampuchea, now have their role reduced to the mere defense of cities and major lines of communication.

Recently Vietnam took pains to invite a handful of people to Phnom Penh for a meeting to mark "their victory in Kampuchea," but the meeting was in fact a cheerless one.

As for Moscow, its pain is no less intense. It intended to use Vietnam, its client state, to secure a springboard for it. It did not expect Vietnam to become a heavy burden to it. It is spending as much as \$3 million daily for the Vietnamese aggressor army in Kampuchea and is expecting to spend even more, and for an indefinite period. Vietnam and Kampuchea have thus become two bottomless pits into which the Soviet Union is lavishly pouring money. The Vietnamese aggressor army has indeed become a heavy burden for the Soviet Union, which, because of its global strategy, must resign itself to shouldering that burden.

Recently the Soviet Union sent a Soviet minister of education to Phnom Penh to attend the "victory anniversary meeting" to please Hanoi and at the same time to reassure Phnom Penh of its assistance. However, it could not conceal its great worries about the Kampuchean situation.

Early in 1979 Hanoi attacked and occupied Phnom Penh, and then late that year Moscow sent its troops to invade Afghanistan. This coordinated plan has fully exposed the true nature of these two big and small hegemonists. As a result of its recent invasion, the Soviet Union now has to shoulder an even heavier burden in Afghanistan. In addition, it must continue to spend more money for Hanoi so as to keep Kampuchea under control. Let us wait and see how Moscow, Hanoi and Phnom Penh fare in the new year.



## XINHUA CITES NHAN DAN ON 'CONTROLLING PEOPLE'S MINDS'

OW231350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA)--Vietnam's party newspaper, NHAN DAN, in an editorial yesterday emphasized the need to "exercise strict control of the minds and moods" of the people to ensure "political tranquillity and public order."

The need arose, the paper explained, from the fact that some people in the country "have, acting in coordination with imperialist intelligence and psychological warfare agencies, spread rumours and slanders about the line and policies of the country and tried to stir up riots and sabotage." It added, "These people in their whispers and private correspondence with each other attacked the official line and policies and leaders." Their activities "are at once bold and carefully planned."

The paper complained that "in many cases, the party cells are not sensitive and militant enough in their activities and work and, therefore, cannot inform the leadership of what happens in good time.... On the contrary, they reacted rather slowly." "Some comrades, who are duty-bound to perform what is primarily required of a member of the party, assume the attitude of an on-looker, lacking a sense of responsibility and sometimes, they themselves even cannot distinguish truth from falsehood" and even "pass on rumours," the paper said. To "exercise strict control of the minds and moods" of the people, the paper called on the party organizations "to be well-informed of what happens in their establishments every day and every hour.... The party cells must assume collective responsibility for the political life and thinking in their own establishment, and for all the party members and non-party masses."

## MORE VIETNAMESE REFUGEES ARRIVE IN THAILAND

OW201227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, January 20 (XINHUA)--31 more Vietnamese boat people arrived in Thailand Friday, bringing the total to 1,400 so far this month, the highest figure since last July. These Vietnamese boat people were rescued by the Thai marine policemen from the sea off the eastern coastal province of (Thailand) on Friday morning when their boat was sunk.

The Thai customs officials patrolling in the sea of the province came across another boat carrying 28 Vietnamese refugees on the same day, according to the NATION REVIEW today. They were later taken to a refugee holding centre.

It was reported that the arrivals in Thailand started increasing in last November when nearly 900 managed to reach the coast. The number reached 499 during the first ten days of this month.

## FIRST GROUP OF REFUGEES FROM THAILAND ARRIVE IN CHINA

## Statements of Refugees

OW161253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent]

[Text] Bangkok, January 15 (XINHUA)--Inside the terminal building of the Don Muang Airport on the outskirts of Bangkok, a group of over 180 passengers had warm chats this morning with those who had come to see them off.

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These passengers, including men, women and children, are the first group of Indochinese refugees who are going to China to settle down there of their own will. They are Laotians who had fled their country at the risk of their lives in order to escape from persecution and suppression by the Vietnamese occupation troops. Some of them had stayed in refugee camps in Thailand for one or two years or even longer. Now that their life as refugees was coming to an end, naturally they appeared in a relaxed and happy mood. Children were playing in twos or threes or chasing one another merrily.

They left refugee camps in Ubon Ratchathani Province a few days ago. Staying these days at the transit centre here, they could hardly suppress their emotion and would tell whoever they met how eagerly they desired to settle in China.

Mana Parphanang, who is over 70, expressed deep thanks to the Chinese Red Cross which had made all necessary arrangements for his settlement in China in accordance with his wish. He had been looking forward to a peaceful life in his own country after the end of the Indochina war. Since the Vietnamese troops entered Laos and the Vietnamese authorities tightened their control over the country, however, he and his people had found life miserable. He said: "China has always been friendly to Laos. I'm sure I'll be very happy if I spend the last years of my life in China."

Lida, a middle school teacher in Savannakhet City, made up his mind to settle in China together with his wife and a two-year-old daughter, because "the people of the two countries are brothers to each other since ancient times," he said. He added that his family would find their life secured in China. Lida said there are forces both inside and outside Laos who are trying hard to slander China and disrupt Laotian-Chinese friendship, repress the people in Laos and render them homeless, and turn Laos into a foul country. All these doings go against the will of the people, he pointed out.

Among the refugees were farmers, merchants, salesclerks and cadres at the grassroots level who had suffered from ruthless persecution by the Vietnamese troops and the Lao administration.

Bourla was a cadre at a village administration after the Laotian war. He was labelled as "anti-Vietnamese" only because he had expressed dissatisfaction with Vietnamese advisers' overbearing behaviour. He escaped from a possible arrest by leaving the country.

Kongsai, a farmer in Dong Hen District, Savannakhet Province, had fled to Thailand after he was deprived of all possessions. At his hometown, the Vietnamese troops cut down trees indiscriminately, disrupted production, and shipped timber to Vietnam as their booty. The Vietnamese troops took away, or bought at a low price, the hard-won grains of the Laotian peasants. He said that the Vietnamese forces compelled Laotians to do corvee, such as the building of Highway No. 9, in the name of helping the state develop mountainous areas. Actually, this road has become their transport line for dominating the country and plundering the riches in lower Laos.

A youth called Khamphet, who comes from Champassak Province, told a story about his escape from pressganging.

At about 12 a.m., when the CAAC special plane carrying the Indochinese refugees was going to take off, the refugees excitedly shook hands with or waved warm farewells to the officials of the Thai refugee working centre and of the office of the U.N. Refugee Council in Thailand as well as Chinese diplomats in Thailand and Chinese Red Cross officials.



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Arrival in Guangzhou

OW152004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, January 15 (XINHUA)--One hundred and eighty-one Indochinese refugees arrived here by CAAC plane from Bangkok this afternoon. This is the first group of refugees China has accepted from Thailand. They were greeted at the airport by Wang Guoquan, Chinese vice-minister of civil affairs, and Liang Weilin, vice-governor of Guangdong Province.

Carrying no luggage, they are making a transit stop at Guangzhou tonight and will leave by ship tomorrow morning for the Hainan Island where they will settle on newly-established farms.

Since May 1978, the Chinese Government has accepted more than 250,000 Vietnamese refugees persecuted and driven into China by the Vietnamese authorities. These refugees have settled down in Guangdong, Yunnan and Fujian provinces and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The total number of Indochinese refugees to come to China from Thailand is expected to reach 2,000. They will arrive in ten separate groups. They are settling in China of their own free will.

Arrival in Hainan

OW181715 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Haikou, January 18 (XINHUA)--A warm welcome was accorded the first group of 181 Indochinese refugees from Thailand upon their arrival at Xiuying wharf in Haikou City by ship from Guangzhou yesterday morning. The refugees, who are all of Laotian nationality, were greeted by more than 200 people, including leading members of the Administrative Office of the Hainan Administrative District and the local reception centre for accommodating Indochinese refugees, representatives of Indochinese refugees who settled in Hainan Island last year, and people from all walks of life in Haikou.

The same afternoon the new arrivals were settled in at Wenchang state farm. Seven blocks of new brick housing were recently completed for the refugees by the farm's No. 4 team. Upon their arrival, the refugees were issued with cotton padded jackets, quilts, cotton mattresses, mosquito nets and other daily necessities. The new houses were furnished with beds, tables, chairs, thermos flasks and cooking utensils.

THAI DELEGATION FOR REFUGEES VISITS CHINA

Arrival in Guangzhou

OW151950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, January 15 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Operation Centre for Indochina Displaced Persons of the Thai Interior Ministry arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The seven-member delegation is led by Sisak Thammarak, deputy under secretary of state of the Interior Ministry of Thailand and director of the Operation Centre for Indochina Displaced Persons.

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The delegation was met at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Civil Affairs Wang Guoquan, Vice-Governor of Guangdong Province Liang Weilin and others.

The delegation will inquire about the reception of and arrangements for Indochina refugees in China and visit the Wenchang and Xinglong farms on the Hainan Island where Indochina refugees have settled.

#### Banquet in Beijing

OW201652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)--"China is sincere in solving the problem of accommodating Indochinese refugees," said Mr. Sisak Thammarak, deputy under secretary of state of the Interior Ministry of Thailand and director of the Operation Centre for Indochina Displaced Persons. He was speaking at a banquet given here this evening by Cheng Zihua, Chinese minister of civil affairs, in honour of the delegation from the operation centre led by Mr. Thammarak.

Both minister Cheng Zihua and Mr. Thammarak denounced the Vietnamese authorities for their continuous export of large numbers of refugees, which the two officials said had created difficulties and a burden for neighbouring countries.

Mr. Thammarak said that his delegation had just made an inspection tour of some Chinese settlements for Indochinese refugees in the company of Vice-Minister of Civil Affairs Wang Guoquan. The refugees told members of his delegation that they felt the warmth of living in China and had started a new life in a new land, he said. Mr. Thammarak pointed out that China had made great efforts to settle Indochinese refugees. This action, he said, showed the humanitarianism of the Chinese people. He thanked the Chinese Government for the active help it had given the Thai Government in solving the problem of accommodating refugees.

In his speech, Minister Cheng Zihua said he appreciated the Thai Government's upholding of justice, its humanitarian policy and the great deal of work it had done for Indochinese refugees who had been driven out of their homeland by the Vietnamese regional hegemonies. Minister Cheng also rebuked the Vietnamese authorities for creating tension along the border between Thailand and Kampuchea and directly threatening the safety of Thailand.

Present for the occasion were Shi Huaibi, vice-minister of civil affairs, Wang Yi, vice-president of the Red Cross Society of China, leading members of various departments as well as the Thai Ambassador to China and Mrs. M.R. Sakon Wannaphrik.

The delegation flew to Guangzhou with the first batch of 181 Indochinese refugees from Thailand on January 15. The Thai guests arrived in Beijing this afternoon by air after visiting the two farms on Hainan Island where the refugees have settled.

#### BRIEFS

CULTURAL DELEGATION TO BURMA--Rangoon, 21 Jan--The Chinese cultural delegation led by Deputy Cultural Minister Yao Zhongming left here today for Thailand after its one-week friendly visit to Burma. During the visit, the delegation held discussion with Burmese responsible members of the Cultural Ministry on cultural matters of mutual interest. The delegation visited Rangoon State School of Fine Arts and places of historical interests in Rangoon, Mandalay and Pagon. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW]



XINHUA CITES U.S. REPORT ON SOVIET ADMINISTRATORS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD231804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA)--Thousands of Soviet bureaucrats have moved into Afghanistan to run the government while Afghan administrators are being dismissed and, in some cases executed, according to a Washington report quoting government sources. The sources said that the Soviets have taken over direction of the Foreign Ministry and security of Afghanistan. The Soviets have had advisers in Afghanistan for about two years, the sources said. "The advisers are being a lot more active and the new administrators have joined them," one U.S. official said.

It was reported that the Soviets have been training Baluchistan tribesmen to foment dissent in neighboring Pakistan. (?Quoting) the PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL News Agency UPI reported that tribal leader (Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan) of Baluchistan was approached recently by Russians who asked him to say a few words in their favor--or merely say 'tash kur (thank you).' However, the 90-year-old leader has refused to do so and asked Russians to keep their war away from his land.

PAKISTAN TIMES HAILS HUANG HUA'S VISIT

OW231539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, January 23 (XINHUA)--The Pakistan-China friendship is not based on any mutual defense pact invoked now and then to threaten the freedom of any third country. This friendship has emanated naturally from diverse factors of mutual benefit, said the PAKISTAN TIMES, editorially today.

The editorial said while Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua was visiting Pakistan, news was being received about the large-scale movement of regular Soviet troops in all parts of Afghanistan. Soviet generals in command of the various Afghan regions had disarmed the national army and isolated it to forestall its joining hands with the Mujahideen resisting the invasion. "While the Chinese dignitary verbalized his country's perception of the Soviet Union in this part of the world, the events, as it were, supplied its active substantiation. There is little doubt that, given the situation, there could be any room for even the most moderate of elements in Pakistan to disagree with the Chinese view of the current Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and its obvious political and military impact in Asia," the editorial noted.

Referring to Huang Hua's talks with Pakistani leaders, the editorial said, the consensus on the nature and dimension of the threat must lead to closer political and material cooperation between China and Pakistan. "Unlike the superpowers that jealously guard their hegemonic prescriptions," it added, China "has never sought to mould the bilateral relations of its friends in accordance with the dictates of its own foreign policy." It said, "In spite of its differences with the USSR and India, it (China) has never opposed Pakistan's efforts to seek a closer relationship with the one and normalization with the other. It is for these objective reasons that the consultations with Mr. Huang Hua must assume great significance."

"Pakistan has maintained friendly relations with the USSR over the past decades but the objective factor of threat to its sovereignty and territorial integrity within the framework of regional security cannot be ignored," the editorial said. "Pakistan must be physically prepared to defend itself against threats to its freedom. To achieve a countervailing posture, it must be bolstered economically and militarily."

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PRG CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS HUANG HUA IN PAKISTAN

DW231220 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 23 Jan 80 p 1 DW

[Report on Klaus Natorp interview with PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua]

[Text] Islamabad, 22 January--In an interview with FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua pleaded with the West to be aware of the danger into which it has been plunged by the Soviet action in Afghanistan. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan must not be viewed in isolation. It is part of a global strategic plan of the Soviet Union aimed at cutting the United States, Western Europe and Japan off from their sea routes and then overpowering them one by one. Afghanistan's occupation by the Soviet Union, in the view of the Chinese foreign minister, is an initial, serious step on the road toward achieving that objective. With the intervention in Afghanistan Soviet expansionism has entered into a new phase.

During the interview with this newspaper, which Huang Hua granted during his visit to Pakistan in Islamabad on Tuesday, he reverted time and again to the point that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan not only threatens the neighboring countries of Pakistan and Iran but also constitutes a danger to the security of Europe, the United States and Japan. Hua said that the European countries first are to be "unhinged" [ausgehebelt] economically and politically and then "Finlandized." If the Soviet Union succeeds in gaining control of the Persian Gulf and thus of the maritime communication lines between this oil-rich region and the West, this is bound to have devastating consequences for the West.

Huang Hua termed the Soviet Union the root of all unrest in the world. At the moment, it is the strongest threat to world peace. China hopes that the statesmen of the world will better understand Soviet aims after Afghanistan. The foreign minister called on all threatened countries to rally and to take "all necessary steps" to foil Soviet plans. Huang Hua accused the West European countries of also being responsible for the present situation because of their "soft reaction" to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and to other aggression elsewhere in the world. If the West keeps acting as it does, it will yet be taught "some bitter lessons." Anyone believing that the far-reaching Soviet plans might be stopped with the help of a few charitable gifts to the Afghan liberation fighters and to the Afghan refugees is committing a serious mistake. More is needed for that; the West must regard the attack on Afghanistan as an attack against itself and act accordingly, Hua said with great emphasis. The Federal Republic, a country in the "foremost frontline", as Hua put it, in this respect has a special responsibility to bear. If the Soviet action in Afghanistan is understood as part of a great strategic plan for the subjugation of Europe, the conclusions to be drawn are self-evident, the Chinese foreign minister said.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT SAYS PAKISTAN 'PREPARED' TO DEFEND ITSELF

ID232330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 23 Jan 80 ID

[By XINHUA Correspondent Li Jiasheng]

[Text] Islamabad, January 22 (XINHUA)--A direct Soviet threat to Pakistan has become more tangible than ever before since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. The people here are greatly concerned over peace and security in their country, and are prepared to defend their territory if it is invaded. This is my impression after meeting people, listening to Pakistan leaders on the current situation, and visiting places since I came to this country on January 18 with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua.



The situation in Pakistan has been increasingly tense since the Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan and are poised near the Pakistan border. It is natural that Pakistan, as a neighbouring country, is (?concerned) very much over its own security. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan was going through a critical period, adding that "Pakistan deserves attention, as it is now facing a superpower at its doorsteps."

Lieutenant General Fazle Haq, governor of the Northwest Frontier Province, told Huang Hua on January 20 that Russians wanted to eliminate Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan. He added that if the Soviet troops attack these refugee camps, "We have no choice but to put resistance to foreign aggression". Some people said that the Soviet invasion was part of its expansion in this region and that Russians have long been harbouring designs for the whole region and the Indian Ocean. "Afghanistan and Pakistan are back doors to the Persian Gulf area and a direct passage to the Indian Ocean," one of them pointed out.

When Pakistan's independence and security is under serious threat, the Pakistani government and people have been further aware of the importance of strengthening unity. President Ziaul Haq said: "The real basis of national defence is national unity and integrity." He pointed out: "No people in the world could be bailed out of any crisis by any outside power unless they themselves have the determination to meet the situation and have faith in their own resources." He called on the nation and people "to unite and face the present situation with courage and determination."

The people of Northwest Frontier Province assured their president, who was visiting the province a few days ago, of their determination and ability to defend their country. The tribal people in Landi Kotal in the same province near the Pakistani-Afghan border told XINHUA on January 20 that it was only eight miles' distance between Landi Kotal and Afghanistan's Jalalabad. The Soviet Union has deployed its troops and tanks there. "We are not afraid of them. We are determined to unite with each other and fight them, if they come from across the border" they said. The Pakistani troops stationed in Landi Kotal have received full support from tribal people in military training and border guard. President Ziaul Haq said: "In this hour of crisis every soldier of the armed forces and every member of this nation will stand up to defend his country." The Pakistani people in their struggle for defending independence and security are not isolated. They are winning sympathy and support from more and more countries and people throughout the world.

#### BANGLADESH'S RAHMAN ON STRENGTHENING TIES WITH INDIA

OW2215401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman said in New Delhi yesterday evening that increasing cooperation between Bangladesh and India in various fields for the benefit of their people was in a spirit of mutual understanding, trust and respect, according to reports from New Delhi.

Speaking at a dinner in his honour hosted by Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President Rahman expressed the hope that the relations between Bangladesh and India would be strengthened further. President N.S. Reddy said at the dinner that the pattern the two countries had evolved to resolve their bilateral problems through peaceful discussions had served them well. He said, "We are confident that if we continue to use it with patience and goodwill, there is no problem which is unsurmountable."

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President Ziaur Rahman arrived in New Delhi early yesterday to participate in the third general conference of the United Nations Industrial Developing Organization. Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi met President Rahman yesterday. They reportedly discussed bilateral relations and the recent development of the regional situation, the situation in Afghanistan in particular.

In the U.N. General Assembly session, Bangladesh supported the resolution calling upon foreign troops to withdraw from Afghanistan while India took a stand of abstention.

INDIAN PRESIDENT REDDY DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

OW231657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA)--Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy stated today, "The intervention of outside forces and the introduction of armaments in the region as well as in our neighbourhood have created a dangerous situation not only for ourselves but for the entire area," according to reports from New Delhi. President Sanjiva Reddy was delivering his speech at a joint session of the two houses of the Indian Parliament--the Lok Sabha (Lower House) and the Rajya Sabha (Upper House). He outlined the programmes and policies of the government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi who won the recent 7th general elections of India.

President Reddy expressed grave concern over the Afghan situation. He said, "The countries of the region should be allowed to devote their energies to the promotion of regional stability and cooperation with one another." "To subject these countries to big power rivalries is totally unacceptable to us," he said. The Indian president said, "The government intends to initiate consultations and action to foster cooperation for the well-being of the entire region." President Reddy said that the new government would pursue "a dynamic, positive and unifying policy", and stand steadfast in "the independence of its judgment" in making foreign policy. He said relations with Pakistan were in the process of normalization.

On relations with China, President Reddy said, "India remains willing to discuss all issues with China, including the boundary question, in search of a peaceful solution based on equality. We hope to progress also as regards bilateral exchanges."

President Reddy said, "We stand for a Kampuchea able to seek its own destiny free of outside pressure."

He said, "We intend to continue to improve our relations with ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) for whose members we have goodwill and understanding."

India, President Reddy said, intended to "deepen and extend cooperation with the Soviet Union with which relations are based on abiding friendship."

On relations with Vietnam, he said, "our friendship with Vietnam remains a constant factor in our policy."

The "many-sided relations" with the United States, President Reddy said, would be "further consolidated in the context of the common values we cherish as sister democracies".

The Indian President also dealt with domestic policies of the new government.



## THATCHER SUPPORTS BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD222333 Beijing XINHUA in English 2100 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] London, January 22 (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher today strongly supported a boycott of the Moscow Olympics in protest against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and suggested that some of the events be moved to Britain.

She told the Parliament this afternoon that she wanted the British Olympic Association to seek an alternative site for this year's games, adding that the British Government was offering to hold certain unspecified events in this country. She had written to the British Olympic Association to pass on her views, she said.

Secretary of the British Olympic Association Dick Palmer told reporters last night: "If we receive representations from the elected government of this country, then obviously we will consider them."

## RENMIN RIBAO ON DISAGREEMENT IN FRENCH CP OVER AFGHANISTAN

HK211250 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Report: "Defense of Soviet Action in Afghanistan by the General Secretary of the French Communist Party Shows Differences Within the French Communist Party"]

[Text] In a speech over the Soviet central television in Moscow on 11 January, Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, defended the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan although he admitted that there were differences on certain matters between the French Communist Party and the Soviet Communist Party. At the same time, some people within the French Communist Party criticized the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and expressed disagreement over the defense of the Soviet Union made by General Secretary Marchais.

Marchais made this speech after the Soviet and French communist delegations had held a round of talks. He said that because of imperialist intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs and to fulfill the conditions of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation it signed with Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has been supplying aid to this country. Recently foreign armed intervention has greatly increased, and if the Soviet Government did not respond to this country's requests for assistance, it would mean that it was no longer living up to the commitments of the treaty. However, in the joint communique of the Soviet communist delegation and the French communist delegation released by TASS on 10 January, there was no reference to Afghanistan. Western analysts believe that this is a sign of "differences of opinion between the French and the Soviets on this tricky problem of the invasion of this Asian country."

Marchais said: "I will not conceal that differences exist between us on certain matters." However, he did not specifically say what these were. At the same time, an AFP report in Paris said: "Jean Elleinstein, historian of the French Communist Party, had a different political view." On 11 January in his first appearance over French television, he described the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as "pushing the imperialist policy of hegemony and domination." He criticized the Soviet leaders "for stepping into the shoes of the tsars and pushing a similar expansionist policy." (Sipier), a leading member of a French Communist Publishing House, criticized Marchais in the same broadcast for shifting all the blame for the occupation of Kabul by Soviet troops to the imperialist camp. He described this as "simplifying matters" and "duping party members."



## FINNISH PAPER ON RECENT SOVIET MILITARY EXERCISES NEAR BORDER

OW231643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Helsinki, January 23 (XINHUA)--The recent Soviet military manoeuvre near the Soviet-Finnish border constituted a threat to Finland, said the Finnish paper HELSINGIN SANOMAT today.

The paper reported that the Finnish Intelligence Department late last week detected the manoeuvre in Vyborg and Leningrad area which involved land, sea and air military exercises. Some telephone calls streaming in from Finnish inhabitants in the border area reported that the Svetogorsk work site built with the help of Finland had been closed down and tanks were sent there. Others said that tanks were rumbling beyond the border.

The Norwegian paper MORGENBLADET noted yesterday that Finland is following with uneasiness the Soviet action in Afghanistan and its making a show of force in [word indistinct].

## TURKISH DEFENSE MINISTER CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING ARMAMENTS

OW161623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Ankara, January 16 (XINHUA)--Turkish Defence Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu said here yesterday, the Afghanistan tragedy necessitates that his country should always be powerful, vigilant and ready. Turkey will equip its armed forces with modern weapons as soon as possible, he added.

Addressing a Parliament budget committee during a defence budget debate, the minister said, "The world has entered a big armament race. Due to its strategic location, our country should develop its defence industry too." The arms industry effort is now focused on the manufacture of mortars, rockets, torpedoes, radar and remote control devices, he disclosed. "Turkey will basically seek ways of providing for defence from its own potentialities. However, it will not hesitate to benefit from the joint defence treaties," he stressed, adding "the defence cooperation agreement initialled by Turkey and the United States is based on the principle of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty." "Turkey is a NATO member and will remain so as long as the interests of the country require it," he asserted.

## PARTY OFFICIAL SAYS TURKEY SHOULD BE 'ALERT, CAUTIOUS'

OW172129 Beijing XINHUA in English 2107 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Ankara, January 17, (XINHUA)--The Turkish Democratic Party's Acting Chairman Faruk Sukan said here yesterday that Turkey "should make a realistic and cool-headed assessment of the situation" in face of the Soviet military and political drive to be a dominating power and gendarme in the Middle East. Speaking at the current session of the National Assembly, he said that in the nearby region, new balance of forces were emerging and even changes in the map of Asia were expected. Being a balancing factor in the Middle East, Turkey would probably be a target to plots and the authorities concerned should be on the alert and be cautious, he stressed.

## BRIEFS

HANDBALL TEAM VISITS SWITZERLAND--Geneva, 21 January--The Chinese handball team was defeated 22:31 by the Bern team, the Swiss champion of 1979, in Bern today. The Chinese team arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Swiss Handball Federation, and it will leave for home via West Germany tomorrow. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW]

**KHOMAYNI CANCELS APPOINTMENTS FOR 2 WEEKS**

LD232312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1730 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 23, XINHUA--Iranian religious leader Khomeyni's office in Qom today announced that due to Imam Khomeyni's illness and fatigue, all his appointments have been cancelled for another two weeks beginning today, PARS NEWS AGENCY reported. It added that Khomeyni had been advised by his attending doctors not to receive visitors within the two weeks.

**MUBARAK REPORTS TO AS-SADAT ON FOREIGN TOUR**

OW231602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Cairo, January 23 (XINHUA)--President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt received yesterday Vice-President Husni Mubarak who presented to him a detailed report on the results of his 19-day tour of the Sultanate of Oman, China, Korea and the United States. Egypt is fully satisfied with the results of the vice-president's talks with leaders of the countries concerned during his tour, according to AL-AHRAM. The report deals in detail with Mubarak's talks in the United States with President Jimmy Carter and other American leaders. Some results of this tour will be declared shortly, the paper added.

**UK WILLING TO GRANT WEAPONS TO GULF STATES**

OW211250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Kuwait, January 20 (XINHUA)--Britain is willing to grant weapons to the gulf states to protect the area's security, said British State Minister for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd today at a press conference in Doha, capital of Qatar, according to the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY. Hurd said, "The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has increased tension in this area." He said, "Britain considered that the gulf's security was the responsibility of the area's states. European countries including Britain are willing to give aid to the Gulf countries to protect the area's security if they ask for it".

Hurd arrived in Qatar from Bahrain on January 19. He will visit other gulf countries.

**NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGMI MEETS GHANA TRADE UNION GROUP**

OW221410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA)--Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with the delegation from the Ghanaian Trade Union Congress led by Abdul Mumini Issifu, secretary-general of the congress. The Ghanaian Trade Union Congress has a membership of over 550,000 and a long history of struggle.

During their current visit, the Ghanaian guests will exchange experience in trade union work with their Chinese counterparts so as to increase mutual understanding and relations of friendly cooperation between the two trade unions.

Present were Han Ronghua, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and V.K. Dey, counsellor of the Ghanaian Embassy here.



## EL SALVADOR OPPOSITION FORCES OCCUPY CHURCHES

OW211608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)--Anti-government organizations in El Salvador yesterday occupied some 300 Catholic churches in Salvador's major cities to demand a higher pay to workers and peasants, according to reports from San Salvador. This is an important action of anti-government organizations in preparation for the mass protest activities scheduled tomorrow. It is noteworthy that several anti-government organizations have joined their forces into "the movement of people's unity" which has a membership of some 130,000 including about 5,000 armed personnel.

Foreign news agencies pointed out repeatedly that El Salvador was on the brink of a civil war. Adolfo Arnaldo Majano, principal member of the Salvadoran Junta, admitted recently that the confrontation with anti-government organizations may be imminent and is "almost inevitable".

## CANADA EXPELS THREE MEMBERS OF SOVIET EMBASSY STAFF

OW220222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Ottawa, January 21 (XINHUA)--Three members of the Soviet Embassy in Canada have been ordered to leave the country within a week for using Ottawa as a base to carry out espionage activities.

Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald announced at a press conference this afternoon that the Soviet ambassador was summoned today to the Department of External Affairs and was informed of the expulsion of the three members of the Soviet Embassy, namely: Captain First Rank Igor A. Bardeev, military, naval and air attache; Colonel Eduard I. Aleksanjan, assistant military attache and V. I. Sokolov, chauffeur, all with the military attache's office.[all names as received]

Flora MacDonald pointed out that "despite repeated warnings and expulsions in recent years, the Soviet Embassy had persisted in permitting certain officials to abuse their diplomatic status in Canada by engaging in espionage, and that the Canadian Government would not tolerate such activities."

She disclosed that the case in which the three Soviet Embassy staff are implicated involved a United States citizen employed in "a sensitive position" in his own country, who was in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and was paid by the embassy to obtain classified information. With the cooperation of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation which was helped in its investigation in the U.S. by the U.S. citizen, the investigating officials determined that over a period of 16 months these Soviet officials met clandestinely with the U.S. citizen, using traditional signal arrangements and dead letter boxes in the Ottawa area, where exchanges of information took place and payments were made.

The secretary pointed out that "despite the expulsion of 13 members of the Soviet Embassy in February 1978, and the severe warnings of the government at that time, the embassy had resumed, within months of the 1978 expulsions, a pattern of activity violating the basic standards of diplomatic behaviour."



## RENMIN RIBAO ON ROLE OF PLA UNITS, SOCIAL ORDER

HK231110 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 80 p 3 HK

[Report: "PLA Units Actively Assist Local Authorities in Maintaining Law and Order in Implementing the Spirit of the Urban Public Security Conference"]

[Text] While stepping up their efforts to reorganize order within all PLA units, the various units of the PLA have conscientiously implemented the guidelines laid down by the National Conference on Urban Social Order and Public Security and adopted effective measures to actively help various localities reorganize and maintain social order.

As soon as they returned to their units, comrades of various major units participating in the National Conference on Urban Social Order and Public Security transmitted to the party committees of their units the guidelines laid down by this conference. The party committees of various major units paid close attention to these guidelines and made dispositions accordingly. The PLA General Staff headquarters convened a meeting attended by more than 1,200 cadres at and above the division level. Yang Yong and Chi Haotian, deputy chiefs of the General Staff, gave pep talks on various relevant issues. Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing PLA units, emphatically pointed out at the mobilization meeting: PLA units must do a good job of helping various localities maintain social order. If they see some bad elements cruelly injuring people but prefer to stand by with their arms folded and remain indifferent, we must investigate and affix responsibility for these incidents. The Political Department of the Capital Construction Corps issued a circular to all units under it that called on all cadres and fighters to emulate the spirit of martyr Xu Xiangguo, who bravely sacrificed himself in a fight against criminals. The circular also called on the cadres to firmly protect the lives and property of the people.

Many units have taken effective measures to assist and support the local authorities in social order and striking blows at criminals. The Guard Company of the 2d Artillery stands by with a platoon of mobile troops whenever the local public security organs need their support in fulfilling emergency security tasks. Since last October, the Shanghai Garrison Command has organized 12 squads to patrol the city's main thoroughfares. These patrolling forces will be reinforced in due course. In assisting the local authorities to strengthen social order, various units have also strengthened the education of cadres and the children of workers. Units run by political institutes and national defense industries have set up cultural classes and evening schools to enable young people awaiting employment to study in these classes.

## DROUGHT AFFECTING NORTHERN WHEAT-PRODUCING AREAS

OW232002 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text.] Beijing, 23 Jan--Rain and snow were scarce over most of China in early and middle January, and a drought is developing in the wheat-producing areas in the north.

According to data provided by the Central Meteorological Bureau, rain was sparse over most of China, and little precipitation fell in northern China during early and middle January.

Aside from northern Xinjiang and Heilongjiang, where there were 3-5 mm of rain or snow, there was no snow in other parts of northern China. Although it was somewhat alleviated last December, the drought situation affecting the wheat-producing areas in northern China is again developing. It is more serious in the central Shaanxi plains, northern Henan, southern Shanxi and northern Hebei, considerably affecting the overwintering wheat. In most parts of southwestern China, in Fujian and in the southern part of Guangdong and Guangxi, where drought had developed earlier, there was little rain in January. Therefore, the situation there is becoming serious. The winter drought in southeastern Yunnan, southern Guizhou, Hainan Island of Guangdong and Longzhou Prefecture of Guangxi is especially serious, and minor spring crops are being seriously affected. In the Changjiang and Huaihe River areas and in the northern part of southern China, it rained three times in January, totaling 22-40 mm.

#### CENTRAL PRESS PUBLISHES NPC REGULATIONS ON LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

OW190904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY, BEIJING DAILY and WORKERS' DAILY publish in full four sets of regulations covering the setting up of neighbourhood committees and other organizations in cities. The four sets of regulations, enacted in 1952 and 1954, are: "The Organic Regulations of the Urban Neighbourhood Committee", "The Organic Regulations of the Subdistrict Office", "The Temporary Organic Regulations of the People's Mediation Committee" and "The Temporary Organic Regulations of the Social Order and Security Committee."

#### Urban Neighborhood Committees

OW230218 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

["Organic Regulations for Urban Neighborhood Committees" (adopted by the fourth session of the First NPC Standing Committee on 31 December 1954)]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan-- Article I

In order to strengthen the organization, work with urban residents and enhance their public welfare, neighborhood committees can be established according to the individual residential areas under the guidance of the people's councils in municipal districts and cities not divided into districts or their agencies. Neighborhood committees are organizations of residents of a mass autonomous nature.

#### Article II

The functions of the neighborhood committees are as follows: 1) to handle public welfare services of the residents concerned; 2) to reflect residents' views and requests to the local people's councils and their agencies; 3) to mobilize the residents' response to the governments' call for the observance of laws; 4) to lead the masses in maintaining social order and public security; 5) to settle the disputes among residents.

#### Article III

Neighborhood committees are organized as follows:



1. The neighborhood committees should be set up according to the local residential situation and on the basis of the division of districts as shown in the household registry kept for public security purposes. Generally a neighborhood committee is set up to include the residents of 100 to 600 households. Residents groups are to be set up under each neighborhood committee with each group organized by the residents of 15 to 40 households. The maximum number of residents groups that each neighborhood committee can set up is 17.
2. The number of members in each neighborhood committee ranges from 7 to 17 with each member selected by a residents group. A chairman and one to three vice chairmen should be elected by the members of the neighborhood committee with one of them in charge of the women's work. There should be one group leader for each residents group. Generally this group leader is concurrently a member of the neighborhood committee. If necessary, one or two deputy group leaders can be elected. When a member of a neighborhood committee is elected as the leader or deputy leader of a residents group, another group leader can be elected for the residents group.
3. Working committees are not generally set up under a neighborhood committee with a limited number of residents. Members of the neighborhood committee will be assigned to handle various types of work. For a neighborhood committee with more residents, standing or temporary working committees can be set up with the approval of the municipal people's council to work under the unified leadership of the neighborhood committee if there is a definite need for such work committees. Standing working committees can be set up according to the various types of work, such as the work on social welfare (including the work of giving special care to disabled army men and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and army men; on maintaining social order and public security; on culture; education and public health; on mediating disputes; and on women. However, such working committees should not exceed five in number. Temporary working committees must be disbanded as soon as their missions are completed. Working committees should draw activists from among the residents to participate in the committees. However, whenever possible each person should be assigned to only one type of work and efforts made to avoid giving a person excessive assignments.
4. Residents who have been placed under mass supervision or deprived of political rights can be put to work in a residents group, but they should not become members of the neighborhood committees, leaders of residents groups or members of working committees. If necessary, the leader of a residents group has the authority to prevent them from attending certain meetings of the residents group.

#### Article IV

When a member of a residents group is unable to perform his or her duties for a certain reason, a reelection or byelection can be held at any time.

#### Article V

Generally, party and government organs, schools and enterprises of fairly large size do not participate in neighborhood committees, but they should send their representatives to attend meetings sponsored by the neighborhood committees on issues that are related to them.



At the same time, they should abide by the resolutions and facts of common interest that are endorsed by the neighborhood committees. In residential areas where there is a concentration of workers from various enterprises and where there are fairly large collective dormitories, neighborhood committees should be people's councils in municipal districts and cities not divided into districts or their agencies. The worker family members' committees organized by various trade unions can also be assigned to take care of the work of the neighborhood committees concurrently.

#### Article VI

Independent neighborhood committees can be set up in areas where there is a concentration of minority people and in areas where there are not too many households.

#### Article VII

The various working departments and other organs of the people's councils in various cities and municipal districts should make unified arrangements with the approval of the people's councils of the respective cities or municipal districts when they must make job assignments to the neighborhood committees or their working committees. The working departments of the people's councils in cities and municipal districts can give guidance to the related working committees of the neighborhood committee, in the working committees' particular fields of interest.

#### Article VIII

Residents should abide by the resolutions and facts of public interest endorsed by the neighborhood committees. In carrying out its work, a neighborhood committee should adhere to the principle of democratic centralism with the masses offering to carry out their work voluntarily. It must give full play to democracy and refrain from resorting to coercion or bossism.

#### Article IX

The public and miscellaneous funds and the living allowances for the neighborhood committees will be appropriated by the people's councils in various provinces and municipalities directly under the central government in a standardized manner. The rates will be individually determined by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

#### Article X

With the concurrence of the residents concerned and the approval of the people's councils in municipal districts and cities not divided into districts, funds needed by neighborhood committees to handle projects for the residents' public welfare can be solicited from the residents concerned on the basis of the principle of voluntariness. Except for these funds, no other funds should be solicited or collected from the residents in any form. Accounts for the funds collected for public welfare listing all expenditures should be made public some time after all projects are concluded.

## Urban Residential Committees

OW220505 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1409 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

["Organic Regulations Governing Subdistrict Offices in Cities" (passed by the fourth plenary session of the First NPC Standing Committee on 31 December 1954)]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan--Article I

In strengthening urban residential work and maintaining close contact between the government and the people, districts directly under cities and the people's committees of cities not divided into districts may establish subdistrict offices as their agencies in accordance with the needs of their work in districts.

## Article II

Districts directly under cities and cities not divided into districts, which have a population of more than 100,000, should establish subdistrict offices; those with a population between 100,000 and 50,000 may establish subdistrict offices as deemed necessary; those with a population of less than 50,000 generally should not establish subdistrict offices. The establishment of subdistrict offices should be approved by people's committees at the next higher level.

## Article III

The area which comes under the jurisdiction of subdistrict offices should be the same as that of the local public security substation.

## Article IV

The following are the duties of subdistrict office: 1) to handle work for residents which is delegated by the people's committee of cities or districts directly under cities; 2) to give guidance to the work of residents committees; 3) to report residents' opinions and requests to higher authorities.

## Article V

Each subdistrict office will be staffed by a chairman and several secretaries in accordance with work needs and size of the area covered, as well as a vice chairman as deemed necessary. Each subdistrict office will be staffed by three to seven full-time cadres, including one in charge of women's work in the area. The appointment of chairmen, vice chairmen and secretaries will be made by the people's committees of districts directly under cities or by cities not divided into districts.

## Article VI

All departments under people's committees of cities and of districts directly under cities cannot directly hand over work to subdistrict offices without prior approval from the people's committees.

## Article VII

Subdistrict offices' expenditure and their staff members' wages are to be appropriated by people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly under the central government under a unified plan.

## People's Mediation Committees

OW221359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

["Provisional General Rules Governing the Organization of the People's Mediation Committees" (adopted by the 206th meeting of the Government Administration Council on 25 February 1954 and promulgated by the same council on 22 March 1954)]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan-- Article I

These general rules are especially formulated for establishing the people's mediation committees (hereafter called mediation committees) in order to settle civilian disputes, reinforce patriotic and law-abiding education among the people and strengthen their unity, thereby benefitting the production of people and the construction of the country.

## Article II

Mediation committees are mass mediating organizations which perform their duties under the guidance of the grassroots people's government and people's court.

## Article III

The duties of mediation committees are to mediate civilian disputes and minor criminal cases in general and to carry out propaganda and education on policies and laws in the course of mediation.

## Article IV

Mediation committees should be established in each area under the jurisdiction of a local police station or in each neighborhood in cities and in each village in rural areas. Each mediation committee should be composed of 3 to 11 members.

## Article V

In the cities, mediation committee members should generally be elected by representatives of residents under the auspices of grassroots people's government, while in rural areas they should be elected by the village people's congress. Each mediation committee should be staffed by one chairman and one or two vice chairmen. They should be elected annually by the members from among themselves and may be reelected for another term. People who have a clear political background, maintain close contacts with the masses and are fair-minded and enthusiastic in mediating work should be elected as committee members. If a committee member violates the law or neglects his duty during his term, he should be recalled and replaced by the organization which has nominated him.

## Article VI

The following principles should be followed in mediating work: 1) it is necessary to carry out mediation in accordance with the policies and laws of the people's government; 2) it is necessary to obtain the consent of both sides and it is not permissible to forcibly impose mediation; 3) it is necessary to understand that mediation is not a required procedure for lodging a suit against somebody.



Therefore, this procedure does not prevent a concerned party from bringing a lawsuit to the people's court simply because mediation committees have not carried out, or fail to carry out, the mediation.

#### Article VII

Discipline mediation committees must observe: 1) it is forbidden to receive bribes or practice favoritism; 2) it is forbidden to give physical punishment or detain parties concerned; 3) it is forbidden to suppress or take revenge on parties concerned.

#### Article VIII

In mediating cases, mediation committees should use breaks in production, listen carefully to the opinion of parties concerned, carry out in-depth investigation and study in order to obtain a clear understanding of cases and should carry out the work with kindness, patience and reasoning. If mediation succeeds, mediation committees should register the case and issue mediation certificates to the parties concerned, if necessary.

#### Article IX

The people's court should correct or annul any mediation by mediation committees, which runs counter to the policies and law.

#### Article X

The grassroots people's government and people's court should strengthen the guidance and supervision of mediation committees and help their work.

#### Article XI

These general rules come into force on the date of promulgation by the government administration council of the central people's government.

#### Public Security Committees

OW222149 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

["The Provisional Regulations Governing the Organization of Public Security Committees" (adopted by the Government Administration Council on 27 June 1952 and promulgated by the Ministry of Public Security on 11 August 1962)]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan--Article I

To mobilize the masses to assist the people's government in preventing traitors, spies, thieves and arsonists and in eliminating counterrevolutionaries in order to safeguard state and public security, public security committees are to be established in all cities throughout the country after counterrevolutionaries have been suppressed, and in rural areas after the agrarian reform has been completed.

#### Article II

The public security committee is a mass organization to carry out the work of safeguarding public security under the leadership of grassroots governments and public security organs.

## Article III

Public security committees are to be established generally at government organizations, plants, enterprises, schools and neighborhoods in cities and administrative villages in rural areas. The committee is to be composed of 3 to 11 members, according to the size and working conditions of the unit. The committee may have one chairman and one or two vice chairmen. After the establishment of public security committees, public security groups are to be organized in various localities as may be necessitated by circumstances and with the approval of municipal or county public security bureaus. The group, with three to five activists chosen by the masses and with one of them as leader, will conduct its work under the public security committee.

## Article IV

Election of members of the public security committee: 1) All people with clean records and who are honest and upright, good at maintaining close links with the masses and enthusiastic about maintaining public security are eligible for membership on the committee; 2) Sufficient preparations will be made prior to the election of the public security committee. A list of candidates will be proposed by the masses and the election will be held only after introductions, examinations, appraisals through discussions and deliberations and consultations have been thoroughly conducted. The committee is to be reelected every 6 months, with all committee members eligible for reelection. However, a reelection may also be held when a large majority of the masses deem it necessary, even before the end of the term.

## Article V

Specific tasks of the public security committee: 1) Maintain close links with the masses, constantly conduct propaganda among the masses and educate them in the prevention of cases involving traitors, spies, arsonists and thieves as well as in the suppression of counterrevolutionaries in order to raise their political awareness; 2) Organize and lead the masses to assist the government and public security organs in informing against, supervising and conducting surveillance against counterrevolutionaries in order to guard against sabotage by counterrevolutionaries; 3) Organize and lead the masses to assist the government and public security organs in conducting education and ideological remoulding among family members of counterrevolutionaries in order to win their support for government policies and measures; 4) Mobilize the masses to draw up a patriotic pledge for preventing cases of traitors and organize them to carry out the pledge earnestly in order to maintain social order.

## Article VI

The functions and rights of the public security committee: 1) Have the responsibility to arrest and turn in to government and public security organs active counterrevolutionaries and wanted criminals at large, but not the right to interrogate, detain or handle them; 2) Have the responsibility to investigate, keep watch on, inform against and report on nonactive counterrevolutionaries, but not the right to arrest, detain, search or suppress them; 3) Have the responsibility to educate the masses in maintaining social order and keeping counterrevolutionaries under surveillance by safeguarding revolutionary order, supervising the productive labor of those under surveillance, banning them from being unruly in word or deed and reporting duly on their performance to public security organs, but not the right to detain, punish or expel them; 4) Assist the public security personnel to maintain order and preserve the scene of crimes at the site of sabotage by counterrevolutionaries so public security organs can conduct investigations, but not cause change to or dispose of the scene.



## Article VII

Members of the public security committee will strictly observe the following discipline:

1) Abide by government laws and regulations; 2) Keep secrets about their work and never reveal them; 3) Hold fast to the stand concerning the people's revolution, but never shelter counterrevolutionaries, lodge false accusations out of resentment, take bribes or embezzle; 4) Unite with the masses and assist them, but never resort to coercion or bully people on the strength of one's powerful connections.

## Article VIII

Relations of leadership concerning the public security committee: 1) Public security committees of government organs, plants, enterprises and schools come under the leadership of the unit's administrative organ or public security department; 2) Public security committees of city neighborhoods fall under the leadership of the public security police station, or under the dual leadership of both the neighborhood committee and the police station in the neighborhoods where neighborhood committees have already been set up. In suburban areas that do not have police stations, the committees come under the leadership of public security sub-bureaus and assistant public security offices; 3) Public security committees of administrative villages in rural areas come under the leadership of the village governments and village public security officers; 4) Public security committees of villages in coastal areas come under the leadership of coastal defense police stations or coastal defense public security officers.

## Article IX

Grassroots governments and public security organs in various localities shall strengthen leadership over the work of public security committees and institute necessary systems; 1) Every public security committee will make regular reports on its work to the local masses, solicit their opinions and accept their criticism; 2) Those who make outstanding achievements through active work will duly be commended and rewarded, but those who divorce themselves from the masses or violate discipline shall be duly criticized and punished. Commendations will be given and punishments enforced only after they have been discussed and decided on by the local masses and approved by the leading organs.

## Article X

Specific enforcement measures may be worked out by provincial or municipal public security departments or bureaus in line with the guidelines of these regulations, and these measures will be reported to larger administrative areas and the Ministry of Public Security of the central government for recording.

## Article XI

These regulations will be promulgated for enforcement by the Ministry of Public Security of the central government after they have been approved by the Government Administrative Council of the central people's government.



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## PLA HONORS AIR FORCE TEST PILOTS FOR GOOD WORK

Wang Ang

OW221451 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO correspondents Hu Weishou, Du Yuqing and (Dou) Zhixian and XINHUA reporter Li Ciyang: "Vanguard in the Vast Sky--Wang Ang"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan--It was a sunny late autumn day. A handsome and strongly built test pilot was flying a Chinese-made fighter plane and performing middle altitude acrobatics in the skies over a certain place in the northwest of the motherland. He executed a dive and spin [xia hua dao zhuan 0007 3323 0227 6567] and then pulled the plane up. Suddenly the plane began to bounce crazily like a wild horse. A tremendous force ripped off the plug of his earphone and tore apart his safety belt and he hit his head. For a moment he almost passed out and could not see anything. But he still firmly held on to the control stick with both hands. He had only one thought: "I must not let the plane crash." More than 10 seconds passed and the plane gradually stabilized. He quickly advanced the throttle and the plane continued its climb. Then, holding the control stick with his legs, he reached down and picked up the earphone plug which had dropped to the floor, connected it and reported to the ground commander what had just happened.

Now, the plane again swayed and shook violently. He judged that it was caused by some trouble in the hydraulic control system and immediately tried to turn off the hydraulic control switch, but he was thrown back several times by the violent vibration. The plane was losing altitude. Under the wings were rolling mountains and ridges. In another 10 seconds or more, the plane could hit a mountain top. At this critical moment, he only had to pull the handle which controlled the ejection seat, to be ejected out of the cockpit and parachute to safety. But he didn't do so. He wanted to try every possible way to fly the plane back. He firmly turned the hydraulic control switch off and used the electric control to bring the plane back. After the plane landed safely, it was found that the wings had become damaged and the flaps had cracked. The comrades who saw this exclaimed in wonder: It is really extraordinary to bring back a plane in such condition!

That plane was flown by Wang Ang, deputy commander of a certain air force regiment, who was recently awarded the honorary title "Scientific Research Test Flight Hero" by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee.

Wang Ang is a native of Shanghai, the only son of a revolutionary cadre's family. In 1958, when he graduated from the Beijing Aeronautical Engineering Institute with a major in aircraft manufacturing, he was deeply in love with a girl. At that time he could request work in Shanghai so as to be with his parents because he was the only son. He could also request to go to Shenyang to work and study together with the girl he loved. But, Wang Ang did neither. He had lofty aspirations and resolutely chose a heroic profession needed by the motherland: He enlisted to become a scientific research test pilot to overcome countless difficulties and dangers and dedicate his youth to the development of the motherland's young aviation undertakings.

On the job as a scientific research test pilot, Wang Ang hungrily studied aeronautical theories and flying techniques and quickly mastered the tough skills. He also self-studied English and Japanese and, with the help of dictionaries, read foreign specialized aeronautical books and magazines and related technical data. Through diligent study and hard training he became a skilled pilot capable of flying every type of plane in our country and was able to perform every test flight task well. He not only was able to theoretically explain the abnormal phenomena he experienced in flight but also provided scientific research personnel with data that could not be recorded by instruments.

LAST LINE

One day, Wang Ang piloted a Chinese-made high-speed fighter plane on a test flight at more than three times the speed of sound [chao guo yin su liang bei duo di fei xing 6389 6665 7299 6643 0357 0223 1122 4104 7378 5887]. When he cut off the afterburner [jia li 0502 0500] as required for the test flight, the plane immediately began to vibrate violently. When he reengaged the afterburner, the vibration disappeared. Back on the ground, he gave a detailed description of the abnormal condition to the scientific research personnel and theoretically explained the phenomenon and the nature of the vibration. Based on the conditions which he described, the scientific research personnel quickly found the cause of the vibration and made new adjustments and tests of the related airplane parts. When Wang Ang again flew the airplane at a high speed, the plane no longer vibrated.

One day in May 1976, Wang Ang performed another terrifying scientific research test flight with a Chinese-made high-speed fighter plane. At an altitude of 8,000 meters, he turned on the afterburner, and the Mach number (multiples of the speed of sound) rose to 1.24. [ma he shu (yin su di bei shu) zeng zhi yi dian er si 7456 6378 2422 (7299 6643 4104 0223 2422) 1073 5267 0001 7820 0059 0934] At that point the entire instrument panel began to shake and, as the Mach number increased, the vibration became more violent. Wang Ang became numb all over by the vibration and could not see the instruments clearly. Pop! Pop! Pop! He heard three sharp noises. Three big holes formed on the fuselage. He judged that the plane was malfunctioning and firmly took emergency measures--cutting off the starboard engine afterburner to stop the vibration of the instrument panel. Then he heard a rough sound in the air intake and the engine began vibrating again. He immediately sensed that this series of abnormal phenomena spelled serious trouble. He must land as quickly as possible and not waste even a minute. He made a quick decision and landed with an excessive quantity of landing fuel and a tail wind of 2 meters per second, saving the aircraft and test flight data. When Wang Ang jumped from the plane, thick smoke and flames were billowing out from the bottom of the fuselage.

When Wang Ang's wife saw the airplane--damaged by fire and in need of repairs--in the factory, she was worried. But when Wang Ang returned home he acted as if nothing had happened and talked and laughed. He told his wife: "Don't worry about me. As long as I remain bold but cautious, nothing will happen. Moreover, the party supported me through college and flight training, and I am willing to devote everything I have to the party."

In the past 10 years and more, no matter what kind of danger confronted him, Wang Ang has always kept his revolutionary spirit. His determination to make the leap to the realm of freedom has never wavered.

During this past year, higher authorities requested a low altitude over speed vibration test [di kong da biao su chan zhen shi yan 0144 4500 1129 5903 6643 7358 2182 6107 7526] on a type of Chinese-made high-speed fighter plane. This was a test flight for a key item. It was difficult and dangerous. The test required the pilot to fly the plane at above its maximum speed but not to cause the plane's disintegration by vibration. However, if ground planning and calculations were inaccurate or if the pilot made the slightest mistake in the air--causing the airplane to go over its ultimate speed limit--the result would be destruction of both the plane and the pilot. Serious accidents had occurred while conducting this kind of test flight in other countries. Wang Ang clearly knew all of this, but without any hesitation he took the plane off and up into the clouds. He was approaching the predetermined maximum speed. Suddenly the engine afterburner was cut off, and the plane sharply turned off-course. Ignoring his personal safety, Wang Ang firmly piloted the plane and continued the test. He finally achieved the anticipated goal and triumphantly returned to the airfield.

For 13 years Wang Ang has outstandingly accomplished 95 test flight tasks, planting beautiful flowers in the blue skies. Wang Ang told his comrades in arms: "Compared with the industrially developed countries in the world, our country is lagging far behind in aviation. We must arouse ourselves and make great efforts to catch up."



## Hua Jun

OW221348 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1221 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Newsletter: "Hua Jun--Blue Sky Pathfinder"--by RENMIN RIBAO correspondents Dou Zhixian, Du Yuqing, He Jingyao and XINHUA reporter Li Ciyang]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan--Hua Jun [3323 0193] who has been given the title "scientific research test flight hero" by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, is deputy commander of a certain PLA air force regiment. For almost 20 years this cowherd-turned-hero has completed 51 scientific research test flights with outstanding results to assist the building of a modern people's air force. His comrades-in-arms praise him as worthy of the name of blue sky pathfinder.

At noon on an October day in 1978 Hua Jun was assigned to perform a high-altitude test flight. His high-speed fighter streaked above the cloud cover straight up to 10,000 meters. As he was flying at a maximum Mach number (multiples of the speed of sound), the aircraft vibrated suddenly and the vibrations became more and more severe. This was an unusual situation which Hua Jun had never experienced. He immediately realized that continued flight would damage the engines or other components by the vibrations and the consequences would be serious. On the other hand, if he took immediate action to stop the vibrations, the result might be a midair flameout. What should he do? After reporting to the commander on the ground, he turned off the afterburner, retarded the throttle and resolutely proceeded on the return flight.

As was feared, the two engines quit. Remaining calm and composed, he tried his best to maintain altitude. At the same time, he repeatedly tried to restart both engines, but all to no avail. Without power, the aircraft plummeted drastically at the rate of 80 to 100 meters per second. It soon plunged into the cloud deck at an altitude below 8,000 meters. The situation was very critical. Should he bail out? No. If a new type fighter crashed during a test flight, the consequences could affect the entire course of development for a new generation of aircraft. So, all efforts should be made to save the aircraft. He continued trying to restart the engines. He finally succeeded when the aircraft dropped to 6,000 meters and safely landed.

This was far from the only hazard Hua Jun encountered in these years! Each time he fearlessly faced danger and successfully headed off a disaster. He often says that "one must not fear facing danger in conducting scientific research test flights for the four modernizations of the motherland. This is the revolutionary pioneering spirit demanded of a communist."

In July 1978 his unit was assigned the task of test launching a new guided missile. All those present at a discussion meeting candidly pointed out the dangers that might be involved. Hua Jun made it known right then and there: As a communist, I request permission to take part in this test flight!

That morning Hua Jun successfully launched a guided missile from his aircraft. That afternoon two more missiles were attached to the aircraft and once again he took off. When the aircraft climbed to the predetermined altitude at the planned speed, he pushed the launch buttons and two streams of thick smoke shot out straight ahead. All of a sudden the right missile disappeared. He thought the missile must have exploded prematurely. He directed all his attention to observing his instruments and flight conditions so as to quickly detect any abnormality and adopt emergency measures accordingly.



After he landed people found that a dent the size of a person's palm had been made in the rectifier protective cover [zheng liu bao 2419 3177 0545] by shrapnel from the tail of the missile which had exploded too soon. His comrades said they were happy for his safe return and also admired his dauntless spirit in the face of danger. Hua Jun replied with a smile: "The security of the people can be guaranteed only when the national defense is modernized. If I face a little more danger, there will be much more opportunity for victory."

As a test pilot of new-type, high-speed fighters, Hua Jun fully realizes his unsatisfactory theoretical background and the necessity to study much harder than others. Before flying every new type of aircraft, he always tries his best to theoretically understand the functions of each aircraft and the structure of their engines. He also earnestly conducts repeated ground drills of each and every flying maneuver. As a result, he has been able to handle various unforeseen problems during dozens of scientific research test flights.

Last year, the scientific research unit offered the assignment of conducting an inflight shelling test that required the pilot to check how the firing of a new type of cannon effected the engines of a high-speed fighter that was being developed. Hua Jun voluntarily asked the party committee for permission to perform this relatively dangerous task. After the leadership approved his request, Hua Jun started reading the relevant technical manuals and, with some scientific researchers, analyzed problems that could arise in the course of the contemplated shelling test based on the aircraft's functions and the cannon's operational handbook. He then worked out measures to cope with the various situations and conducted repeated ground drills.

The shelling test started. When a single barrel of the cannon was fired, the aircraft operated normally. But when the dual-barreled system was operated, the pipeline of the cooling system broke, the needle on the refrigerator's cabin pressure gauge quickly dropped to zero and the main brake system broke. Faced with this dangerous situation, Hua Jun had a well-thought-out plan in mind and calmly maneuvered the aircraft downward. Once the aircraft touched the start of the runway, he immediately shut off both engines and applied the airbrake. However, the aircraft continued moving like a runaway horse. He then applied the emergency brake and managed to bring the aircraft to a stop 200 meters from the end of the runway.

As time goes on, Hua Jun is gradually getting older. He said: "I must grasp every opportunity so that I can fly longer in the interests of the motherland's scientific research in aviation." Once, when the regimental party committee began to select a number of younger fliers to learn how to operate a type of high-speed fighter designed and manufactured by China itself, Hua Jun could not control his excitement. Knowing that he had never flown any aircraft designed and manufactured by China itself in his 20 years as a pilot, that evening he wrote a petition to the party committee requesting permission to fly this aircraft. He wrote: "I once again request your approval to participate in flying the high-speed fighter plane designed and manufactured solely by our country...I consider it a difficult but glorious task. As a Communist Party member and a cadre, I should take the lead in this task. I am older and this means that the time available to me to work for the party as a flier is getting shorter and shorter. But my physical condition is still good...and I have triumphant confidence in flying..."

Deeply moved by his emotional words and iron will, the members of the party committee approved his request. Li Yinlou, secretary of the regimental party committee, said: "The spirit displayed by Comrade Hua Jun in charging forward in everything is just like the pioneering spirit demonstrated by fighters in the years of war in voluntarily requesting to fight a bitter battle or bomb an enemy fortress!"

One sunny day, people saw Hua Jun board a fighter designed and manufactured by China itself and flying upward into the vast blue sky.

When Hua Jun returned after successfully completing his flight test, his comrades-in-arms rushed up to the aircraft and extended their hands to warmly greet his new achievements in developing the motherland's scientific research in aviation.

Fly, heroic fighter! Fly, pathfinder in the blue sky!

The motherland takes pride in having such a valiant fighter and the people take pride in having such an outstanding son.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTS ON PURPOSE OF READJUSTMENT

HK180902 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 80 p 3 HK

[Article by Li Honglin: "Historical Initiative and Historical Limitation"]

[Text] I

It has been 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China. In retrospect, we can see that the road was full of turns and twists, and things have not always gone as we desired.

Everyone wants to build a prosperous, strong and rich socialist society as quickly as possible so that we can enter into the communist stage at an early date. In 1958, we envisaged a much shorter road to communism and assumed a much greater subjective initiative of the people than they really had. It is a slogan divorced from practice at that time to say that "the bolder people are, the more products will be produced." However, things went against our wishes. Communism has not come about ahead of time. Socialist construction itself was put off because of disproportionate development and imbalance. Thus, we must carry out readjustment.

In the readjustment of our national economy we may take a few steps backward, but this enables us to jump farther in the future and to gain the initiative.

By implementing the eight-word principle of "readjusting, consolidating, restructuring and improving," the national economy was able to recover. In 1964, at the Third NPC, Premier Zhou put forward the blueprint for the four modernizations. With this, we were able to reach a new high tide in socialist construction.

However, while readjusting the national economy, we have not simultaneously "readjusted" the ideology. This means that we have not seriously summed up the experiences of socialist revolution and socialist construction and made the subjective square with the objective in terms of ideological lines. We are not sufficiently alert to cope with some serious dangers. For instance, there can be no doubt that it was the leftist tendency that caused us untold sufferings, although we opposed "right deviation." We made an error of subjectivism even though we attributed it to natural disaster. We were unable to raise the experiences and lessons we gained in practice to the level of theory. Even if an error was eventually corrected in practice, the ideological level of the whole party was not simultaneously raised. This was a very unwise move. Manipulating this point, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pushed our erroneous ideological and political tendencies to the extreme and this eventually led to 10 years of great counterrevolutionary sabotage.



One salient feature of this great sabotage was that it was not only openly but "boldly carried out in the name of reason."

When raised to the level of principle, their "reason" was that man's thinking could decide everything. There was no need to develop productive forces. It was sufficient to create a communist society by daily shouting revolutionary slogans and daily struggling against each other. The consequences of this line were very clear. It disrupted the progress of socialist construction and brought our country's national economy to the brink of collapse.

Out of the painful experiences of this great calamity, the Chinese people now have a better grasp of the truth. One of the most important truths is that socialism and a rich material basis are inseparable. Socialism is not born out of the mere shouting of slogans. This may have a worse effect by straining all of our substantial resources. In the final analysis, it is the mode of production that determines social development. It will not do to merely carry out revolution in the superstructure. In the mode of production, it is the productive force that has a decisive function. It is again insufficient to merely carry out revolution with regard to production relations. If the productive force remains the same as before, even if we announce that we have already gone through the transitional period and have come (or have been elevated) to the stage of "communism" with its distinct production relations, such "communism" will not be accepted by anyone.

When discussing how people can create a new society, Marx said: "In the course of their own development, people must first create material conditions for the new society. No ideology or willpower, no matter how strong, can free them from this fate." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 1 p 172)

If in the past this principle was not accepted by some people, it has now become an invincible truth. Building our country into a strong socialist state by indulging in less idle talk, doing more concrete work, uniting as one and working hard for the prosperity of the country so that the four modernizations can be achieved by the end of this century has already become the common aspiration of all the people.

However, the way to achieve this goal is a new problem. We cannot say that we have already mastered the laws. There is still a problem in the relationship between the subjective and the objective factors. Who would want to turn our car over, who would not want to achieve this goal, except for enemies? However, it takes a lot of education to drive a car fast without having an accident.

## II

Man cannot interfere with the revolution of the earth. It is at least the case in the contemporary age. However, the history of society and man on earth is indeed created by man. Everyone acts in accordance with his willpower. One can do it this way or that way, just as a driver can drive his car anywhere he likes.

However, this is only half the picture and is not the decisive half. Decisive factors exist beyond the stream of man's consciousness and are independent of his will. Let us again draw an analogy with the driver of a car. There are many objective factors that are independent of his will. First of all, the car must be in good condition and have enough gas; otherwise, even if the driver wishes to drive fast, he will not be as good as a cyclist. The roads must also be in good condition. Can he now follow his own way while driving on the wide and level road? He cannot. He must comply with the traffic regulations. He must stop at the red light and slow down when there is traffic congestion. All these are objective factors independent of the driver's will.



It is certainly true that cars and roads are built by man. But this cannot change the balance between the subjective and the objective. The car-maker also has to deal with objective factors independent of his will such as coordination among the supply of raw materials, mechanical devices and the related units and so forth.

When studying history, historians of the past saw only the first part of the picture. They thought that history was created just as man pleased--particularly a great man. A momentary slip would turn history into a wrong path for 500 years and a hero would be enough to put it into another orbit, just as the driver turns his steering wheel. They failed to see that behind man's thought and motivation, there are stronger material factors. It is these material conditions which decide man's thinking and to what extent man can achieve his goal when history is being created.

The great epoch-making contribution of Marx and Engels was their discovery of an objective law of historical development and bringing history into science. They founded a materialist conception of history. When we study man's society, we are able to correctly understand the objective factors which determine the elements in historical development.

### III

What are the objective factors that are independent of man's will in the process of historical development? In a letter dated 21 September 1890, Engels succinctly formulated an answer to this question. No other formularization, up to this day, can take its place. This is the guiding principle which we must follow in studying history. He wrote: "We make our history ourselves, but in the first place, under very definite assumptions and conditions. These include the economic ones which are ultimately decisive, but the political ones and others--indeed even the traditions which haunt human minds--also play a part, although not the decisive one." "In the second place, however, history is created in such a way that the final result always arises from conflicts between many individual wills, of which each again has been made what it is by a host of particular conditions of life. Thus there are innumerable intersecting forces, an infinite series of parallelograms of forces which give rise to one result--the historical event. This may again be viewed as the product of a power which works as a whole, unconsciously and without volition." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 4, pp 477-478)

There is a kind of safety lock called a "double lock" which can only be opened with two different keys. The two points formulated by Engels are the two keys of historical materialism which open the door into the mysterious course of historical events.

These two points tell us:

First, when a person begins to perform acts he will first have to face the objective fait accompli: The level of productive forces in the contemporary society and current production relations. These are objective realities. He cannot choose whether to have them or not. To an individual, these economic conditions are not the only objective factors. Once political systems and traditions, which are determined by economic conditions, appear, they become realities in society. To those who eventually make history, these realities are objective factors that are beyond man's consciousness, although not the determining ones.

Second, a society does not involve only one person. It is formed by many interrelated individuals. The sum of these mutual relationships among individuals makes up a certain society. Everyone acts in accordance with his own thinking. (The formation of this thinking has its respective objective basis.) The process in which they act constitutes what we call history. Because the subjective desires and directions of each individual who strives for their realization are different, the course of history will not conform to the wishes to any individual. [paragraph continues]

Just like men in a boat who paddle in different directions, history will advance in the direction of "coordinate forces." Therefore, for each individual the wills of other people are a kind of objective factor independent of his will.

There are many people in a society. They all have diverse intentions. However, in a class society, every individual lives within a certain class position. The social status, interests and demands of various classes in a society are different. Those living within the same class share the same basic interests, although they each have their own characteristics. In this way, we see that amid the complexities of social phenomena, class struggle is a basic clue to our study of society. It is the force behind historical development and the basic content of a class society. The distinction of classes is, of course, determined by a given mode of production. Class struggle, in the final analysis, is propelled by material interests. In this way history, made up of the mutual conflicts between many individual wills, is simplified into struggles between several classes. The steps of history will follow the consequences of class struggle. To people who make history, the balance of class forces and the development and changes in the pattern of class alignment are also objective factors independent of their wills, although they constitute classes themselves.

#### IV

In the face of the objective process of historical development, does man have initiative? He does. It is true that the movement of "coordinated forces" in history--that is the line of historical development--will not coincide with the will of any individual. However, these very "divided forces," which are the various individual wills, help to form coordinated forces. Suppose history is a boat. Two men with equal strength are paddling. One rows to the east and two other to the south. The boat will move toward the southeast. Such an outcome conforms neither to the wish of one person or another. This is the "coordinated force" formed by the "divided forces" of the two. If one has a strong will and spares no effort in moving the boat toward the direction he wants and the other is weak-willed and discouraged, the boat will end up moving east southeast. This example is useful in explaining the relationship between "coordinated forces" and "divided forces." Society is certainly far more complex. Nevertheless, no matter how many people there are, the basic principle remains the same.

From this analysis, we see:

First, since an individual's will is embodied in the results of "coordinated forces," it will have a definite function in affecting the direction and speed of historical development.

Second, since a society is made up of many people, the masses of people, who constitute the absolute majority of the population, are the decisive forces in historical development. The will of the people is a great and irresistible force.

Third, a leading personage capable of influencing the masses can have a great role. He can take advantage of his prestige to exert an influence on the will and direction of the masses. When the will of the leading personage is compatible with the objective law of historical development, the pace of historical development will be quickened. If his will is incompatible with the objective law, history will to a certain extent deviate from the correct direction of development and stagnate or even regress.

However, the capabilities of man's will in influencing history are limited. In the process of historical development, compared with the objective factors, the subjective ones are only secondary. The capability of a leader of the masses is also limited. This is because his prestige is built on the basis of the people's trust. He is trusted by the masses because he represents their will, which is in turn, decided by the material living conditions of society. [paragraph continues]



If a leading personage complied with such objective conditions, the pace of historical development will be quickened. If he ignores these conditions and goes against the will of the masses, he can hinder the development of history within a given period and to a certain extent, but he cannot change the direction of history. History will ultimately advance in accordance with the direction determined by the material living conditions of society. Society must pay a heavy price for this stagnation and retrogression.

What is generally called "the will of the commanding officers" refers to the above mentioned will which violates the objective law. However, this is not the will of the common people but the personal will of the power-holders. Cadres of a socialist country, irrespective of their positions, should be the public servants of the people. Their wills should be the summation of the people's wills and one that is ideologically correct and compatible with objective realities. This is a very good will and can no longer be called the "will of the commanding officers." "The will of the commanding officers" means that one relies on his power to have his own way. Whoever enforces the "will of the commanding officers" will eventually be rebuffed by objective law. Therefore, to avoid being thrown into passivity and to gain the initiative in historical actions, we must oppose the "will of the commanding officers." We should advocate the principle of "getting the opinions of the masses and referring them back to the masses" and seeking truth from facts. Wills formed in this way will quicken the pace of historical development.

In determining history, man can only carry out activities within the limits permitted by objective conditions. This is man's historical limitation. It is man's historical initiative to do everything possible to acquire a sufficient understanding of these objective conditions and to take them as the basis for bringing our subjective effort into full play, so that they will advance in a quicker pace along a direction which facilitates the functioning of the objective law.

In 1958, "the theory that conditions decide everything" was criticized. As a matter of fact, no such theory exists. It is materialist if someone emphasizes the objective conditions and refuses to recklessly act in a subjective basis. It is idealist if someone fails to be conscious of his own historical limitations, acts beyond the limits permitted by objective conditions and violates the objective law. If we apply idealism as a guide in practical work, we are bound to lose our initiative and fall into a passive position.

## V

At the moment, we are facing another new period of readjustment in economic work. It is an important strategic decision adopted so that we can gain the initiative.

Some people have called our goal of the four modernizations an "economic take off." Indeed, we need a "take off." We must go at full speed to make up for the lost time in gaining substantial results in the economic field. How can we "take off" and develop our economy at a faster rate? These are questions which should be seriously studied. For a long time some theories have fettered our thinking. For instance, in the relations between production and the people's livelihood, giving all-round attention to the former is Marxist while paying attention to the latter is revisionist. Within production, promoting heavy industry is regarded as Marxist while engaging in light industry is revisionist. Within heavy industry, "taking steel as the key link" is considered to be Marxist, not taking it as the key link is regarded as revisionist. In the relationship between accumulation and consumption, the more that is accumulated, the more Marxist it is while paying attention to consumption is revisionist. Similar cases are numerous. We must emancipate our minds and proceed from reality in correctly studying and handling the dialectical relations between production and well-being and that between accumulation and consumption. [paragraph continues]



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To bring about an "economic take off," we must do a good job in preparatory work and lay a good foundation for work in accordance with the principle of "readjusting consolidating, restructuring and improvement." We must be steadfast in work and should by no means be perfunctory. At the moment, it is imperative for us to be determined in shortening the capital construction front, adjusting impractical quotas, readjusting the relationships among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and between accumulation and consumption, improving the structure of economic management and overhauling enterprises. Those industrial and mining enterprises which have been losing money over a long period of time, have problems with the supply of raw materials and have no market for their products must be closed down, stop operating, merge with other enterprises or change their line of production. Halting the operation of these enterprises while continuing to pay the workers' wages will incur fewer losses to the state than to allow them to continue their operation. Such a readjustment is like inspecting the cabin of an airplane before takeoff. To lighten the load and eliminate the possibility of mishaps, things that are useless and harmful are cleared away so that the plane can safely fly at a faster speed. Some things that are good still have to be thrown away because the loading capacity of our "plane" is limited. The plane cannot take off if it is overloaded.

It is a figure of speech to use the example of an airplane in discussing the necessity of readjustment. Economic life is an extremely complicated phenomenon. We still have to explore a large unknown area within socialist economic law. One clear point is that only balanced development can insure high speed. What is called "with one horse in the forefront, ten thousand horses will gallop ahead" has already been disproved by practice. It will not do to disrupt the balance to preserve "key points." Therefore, one of the crucial problems for readjustment is to solve disproportionate development and imbalance which accumulated through the years.

Is this 'dismounting the horse?' Yes, it is. However, it is not just dismounting. If we did not dismount, we could not have mounted the horse. From the point of view of socialist economic construction as a whole, this is readjustment in the course of advance. Discontinuing some projects will benefit the whole situation. Leaping back one step is taking two steps forward. This is an opportunity for us to change our passive position into an active one. For several years, the idea has prevailed that it is a good thing to "mount the horse" and a bad one to "dismount." So, we press on by starting many projects not knowing that "mounting" and "dismounting" are a unity of opposites. They are not only interdependent but also, under certain conditions, convertible into one another. "Dismounting the horse" in readjustment is to continue our work in a better way. This is a necessary condition for us to march toward the four modernizations. While understanding our historical limitations, we should make feasible plans to bring our subjective effort into full play. This in itself will demonstrate our historical initiative. If we ignore objective conditions and solely rely on wishful thinking in handling affairs, then the objective law will one day interfere. Then we will really fall into a passive state.

SPORTS MAGAZINE CALLS LIU SHAOQI 'FORMER HEAD OF STATE'

OW231320 Hong Kong AFP in English 1235 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Jan 23 (AFP)--Mrs Wang Guangmei, widow of former Chinese State President Liu Shaoqi owes the fact that she survived 12 years imprisonment in reasonably good shape to sport.

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The magazine CHINESE SPORT referred to Mrs Wang as the widow of "former head of state Liu Shaoqi", the first time that this title has been used by the official Chinese press. This was one more new sign among many of the forthcoming formal rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi who has already been rehabilitated de facto, observers said. He has been called "comrade" several times and his portrait has appeared in official exhibitions on Communist Party history alongside the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. The rehabilitation is expected to take place either during an important conference to re-examine the Cultural Revolution, or during the Communist Party's 12th Congress, the dates for both events still remaining unspecified, observers added.

The Chinese sports magazine said in its second issue of this year that Wang Guangmei went through "unheard of sufferings and humiliations" during the Cultural Revolution and that she had been "deprived of freedom" until the fall of the radical "gang of four" leaders. During her stay in prison Mrs Wang became so ill that "she only had skin over her bones", lost her hair and became "stooped" with faltering limbs and hands that shook all the time. But thanks to exercises that she invented for herself and practiced in her cell or in an exercise yard four or five metres (yards) square, Mrs Wang managed to "gradually regain her former energy". The former first lady of China is now director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Social Science Academy. She goes to work everyday on her bicycle and "works with new vigour for a better future", CHINESE SPORT said. Mrs Wang was officially rehabilitated last January. She married Liu Shaoqi in 1948. Their four children are all in good health, and two of them have recently been admitted to universities.

#### CORRECTION TO RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON LEADERSHIP STRUGGLE

The following correction is provided by RENMIN RIBAO to "RENMIN RIBAO Recalls Mao Zedong's Struggles for Leadership," published in the 16 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT pp L 10-18:

Page L 18 first paragraph: Delete the last sentence.

#### CORRECTIONS TO XINHUA ON UPHOLDING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

The following corrections should be made to "XINHUA Contributing Commentator on Upholding Socialist Democracy," published in the 22 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT on pp L 5-13:

Page L 6, third paragraph, line eight should read: ...the proletariat dare speak out openly...

Page L 8, third paragraph, line 4 should read: ...or proletarian democracy by bypassing bourgeois democracy....

Same page, fourth paragraph, penultimate line should read: ...course of practicing socialist democracy...

Page L 10, first paragraph, line 3 should read: ...ideologically and decry any political interference...

Same page, second paragraph, penultimate line should read: ...question of democracy by the "gang of four"....



ANHUI ARTICLE ON DEVELOPING INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

OW230641 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Emancipate the Mind, Make Overall Planning and Vigorously Develop County- and Commune-Run Industrial Enterprises"--date not given]

[Excerpts] In his work report at the recent second session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress, Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed: While making vigorous efforts to develop agriculture, all prefectures and counties should pay attention to developing county- and commune-run industrial enterprises. To do so, it is necessary to emancipate the mind, strengthen our leadership, work out measures, try in every possible way to open up new sources of production and develop county- and commune-run industrial enterprises according to local conditions. Each county should strive to achieve the target of 100 million yuan in annual industrial output value in a few years. In a recently issued circular, the provincial party committee also stressed this point. This is an important task now facing party committees at various levels and the industry department concerned. Making vigorous efforts to develop county- and commune-run industrial enterprises is of great importance in speeding up the four modernizations, promoting the development of industrial and agricultural production, bringing about a brisk market in both urban and rural areas, satisfying the needs of the people in livelihood, expanding exports, accumulating funds for construction and establishing jobs for people in both urban and rural areas.

Some developments have been made in the province's county- and commune-run industrial enterprises in recent years. However, our county- and commune-run industrial enterprises still lag far behind those of advanced fraternal provinces and municipalities and are far from meeting the needs of the new situation. As far as county-run industrial enterprises are concerned, each county's average annual industrial output value is more than 100 million yuan in Jiangsu Province. In our province, however, a county's annual industrial output value is about 40 million yuan on the average. Only Dangtu County's annual industrial output value reaches 100 million yuan. Some counties' annual industrial output value is only about 5 million or 6 million yuan, which is the lowest. The annual output value of commune- and brigade-run industrial enterprises in Jiangsu is more than 6 billion yuan, but that in our province is only a little more than 1 billion yuan.

All this shows that county- and commune-run industrial enterprises in our province have developed relatively slowly, which has affected the pace of both agricultural modernization and industrial development. To speed up the development of county- and commune-run industrial enterprises, all areas and departments concerned must make conscientious efforts to implement the guidelines laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. In accordance with the requirements set forth by the provincial party committee, they must emancipate their minds, make overall planning, open up new sources of production according to local conditions and pay attention to the role of market adjustment [shi chang tiao jie zuo yong 1579 1034 6148 4634 0155 3938]. People in all trades and professions should give vigorous support to county- and commune-run industrial enterprises.

In emancipating the mind and making overall planning for the development of county- and commune-run industrial enterprises, it is necessary to take the needs of the market and exportation into consideration, to pay attention to the role of market adjustment and to understand current social conditions.



Efforts should be made to open up new sources of production in order to bring about a vigorous development of industry. Most of the county- and commune-run industrial enterprises are now under collective ownership and most of their products are not included in the state plan. If they cannot carry on production until the state plan is issued, they will remain stagnant. These industrial enterprises can develop vigorously and contribute to the four modernization only if they persist in combining market adjustment and adjustment through the plan [ji hua tiao jie 6060 0439 6148 4634] with stress on the role of market adjustment and producing low-priced, quality goods for both local use and export.

WEN HUI BAO ON WORKING FOR FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

OW231331 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Report on WEN HUI BAO 22 January front page commentator's article: "Ride the Waves and Advance Confidently"]

[Text] We have confidently entered the 1980's. This is an important decade, a decade of great hope and a decade in which much can be accomplished. At present, the whole party and the whole nation have shifted the focus of work to socialist modernization. In the new Long March of the four modernizations, we have already taken a new and decisive step. How to view this step? In what state of mind should we take this step? How to advance indomitably toward the great goal of the four modernizations? These are the important questions all party members, cadres and people are concerned with and pondering over, and must answer with concrete deeds. The article analyzes the great and fundamental changes that have occurred in our country over the past 3 years since the crushing of the gang of four, particularly since the conclusion of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It points out that these gratifying changes have not come easily, that they have taken place within the short span of 3 years and have been achieved by arduous struggle by the whole party and the whole nation under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee. We must fully understand this fact and, on this basis, strengthen our confidence that we will win without fail.

The article says: Our political line and fundamental tasks are to unite the people of all nationalities throughout the country, to mobilize all positive factors, to act with one mind and one heart, and to go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building our country into a modern socialist power. The realization of this political line serves the most fundamental interests of our party, country and people. To implement this political line, we must have a political situation of stability and unity. Such a political situation is a fundamental condition which guarantees that we can concentrate on economic construction with peace of mind and can lay a solid foundation for the four modernizations in the 1980's. Under the present circumstances in our country, nothing can be achieved without stability and unity. We have already suffered too much as a result of turmoil; we should not suffer again on account of it.

The article continues: The arduous tasks of the four modernizations are now before us. With what state of mind should each comrade take part in this great cause? The answer is: He must have the spirit of building an enterprise through arduous struggle. We cannot buy modernization, nor can we wait for modernization. Every comrade who is enthusiastic about and yearns for the four modernizations must display the spirit of building an enterprise through arduous struggle and strive to build our country into socialist power. The spirit of arduous struggle should not only be reflected in our life style but also in our assiduous study and industrious work.

Our cadres, and particularly our leading cadres, must take the lead in this respect. At present, there are not many professionally competent cadres on either the economic or cultural front. Without a contingent of cadres who adhere to the socialist road and possess professional knowledge we cannot achieve the four modernizations. Our cadres must study and work in the spirit of building an enterprise through arduous struggle, and strive to accomplish our mandatory task--the four modernizations--in the same spirit.

The article says: Comrade Deng Xiaoping, at the new year tea party of the CPPCC National Committee, pointed out that socialist modernization requires a political situation of stability and unity, that to achieve stability and unity the party's leadership must be guaranteed, and that the party's leadership is the most fundamental of the four basic principles. This guideline provided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his remarks is of extremely great practical significance in our effort to accomplish the four modernizations along the correct line. "The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party" [Mao quote]. The party's leadership is the source of our victory. Without the party's leadership, the four modernizations cannot possibly be realized, there can be no stability and unity, the spirit of building an enterprise through arduous struggle cannot be fostered, and no mighty contingent of cadres who are both Red and expert can be formed. In short, without the party's leadership, we will have nothing. To conscientiously safeguard the party's leadership in our sacred duty. We must uphold the party's principle of democratic centralism--that is, the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire party is subordinate to the Central Committee. Here, the most important one is subordination of the entire party to the Central Committee. The lines, principles and policies determined by the CCP Central Committee must be carried out resolutely and specifically. By no means should each of us go his own way. Pending any changes, the principles and policies decided upon by the CCP Central Committee must be obeyed and implemented. Each CCP member must be an example in carrying out the party's political line, principles and policies and work hard earnestly to strengthen the party's leadership.

#### SHANGHAI CIRCULAR CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING PRICE CONTROL

OW240639 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] This station reports: The municipal party committee and the municipal people's government issued a circular the other day on strengthening the control of market commodity prices. The circular points out: Since the implementation last November of the CCP Central Committees and the State Council's decision on raising the selling prices of several kinds of major nonstaple foods and carrying out purchases and sales of some agricultural, sideline, local and special products according to agreements, the municipality's market commodity prices have been basically stable and the general situation is fine. Recently, however, commodity price control has been somewhat slackened and some problems have emerged affecting the livelihood of the broad masses of people and the party-mass relationship, and impairing stability and unity and the adjustment of the national economy. These problems must be brought to the close attention of all levels of party organizations and governments departments concerned, and resolute and strong measures must be taken immediately to rectify and improve this situation. All departments and units in the municipality must strictly implement the principles and policies stipulated in the relevant circular of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, and the related decision of the municipal party committee and the former municipal revolutionary committee.



No units or departments are permitted to arbitrarily raise the selling prices of the market commodities concerning the people's livelihood. The circular also points out: It is necessary to strengthen the prices of commodities purchased from other places and set their prices in a unified way according to the rules. It is necessary to resolutely stop unscrupulous charging of fees and raising of fees at will. All municipal bureaus concerned should carry out all-round inspections of the collection of fees and the rate of fees that have been performed and fixed by their subordinate enterprise and industrial units since the beginning of the new year. They should rectify and improve any improper actions. All commercial service units should strictly implement the commodity price policy and adhere to the commodity price system. It is necessary to strengthen the inspection of commodity prices and uphold the integrity of commodity price discipline. It is essential to handle sternly the units that violate the commodity price policy and impair the interests of the masses, and to impose economic sanctions on serious cases. With regard to the cadres in charge of the units involved, it is necessary to investigate their responsibilities and impose appropriate disciplinary punishments.

In discussing the strengthening of the management of country fairs for agricultural and sideline products, the circular points out: Transactions in the country fairs for agricultural and sideline products are permitted to be carried out only at the designated sites for such transactions. Setting up stalls outside the sites and peddling along the streets at will are prohibited. Order in the markets should be practically consolidated; decent transactions should be protected and illegal activities should be banned. As to stealing and selling of government gold and silver dollars, foreign goods, bills and stocks, as well as other speculative and illegal activities, it is necessary to resolutely deal blows and handle them according to the law.

#### SHANGHAI'S PENG CHONG HOSTS BANQUET FOR VISITING SCIENTISTS

OW210938 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Peng Chong, mayor, and Yang Shifa, vice mayor, of Shanghai Municipality, yesterday evening met with and gave a banquet for more than 30 scientists from abroad who had attended the Guangzhou particle physics symposium. They included Yang Chen-Ning, (Chen Kuang-Fu), (Wang Ko-sun) and (Tang Kuo-Chi). The banquet was filled with a happy and warm atmosphere.

Mayor Peng Chong, on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government and the people in Shanghai, expressed congratulations for the complete success of the Guangzhou particle physics symposium and a warm welcome for the visiting overseas scientists. (Wang-Chiao Ling-Id) and (Shih Mi-Hung), overseas scientists who once lived in Shanghai, spoke at the banquet on behalf of the scientists. Responsible persons of departments concerned and scientists including Su Buqing and Feng Depai, were present at the banquet.

#### BRIEFS

WANG ZHEN VISITS SHANGHAI--Accompanied by Vice Mayor Chen Zonglie, Vice Premier Wang Zhen of the State Council visited the Hongqiao Commune in the Shanghai suburbs on 4 January and listened to reports on vegetable growing and production of non-staple food items. Vice Premier Wang Zhen encouraged the commune masses to expand fodder supply sources and adopt scientific methods for raising pigs and poultry. On 2 January, Vice Premier Wang Zhen visited a commune in Jiating County and held talks with members of the commune's party committee. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW]



## NANFANG RIBAO URGES DOING WELL IN YEAREND DISTRIBUTION

HK231154 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 22 Jan 80 HK

[Report on NANFANG RIBAO 23 January commentator's article: "We Must Thoroughly Do Well in Yearend Distribution"]

[Text] The article said: On the basis of increasing production and income in most areas, our province has carried out timely yearend distribution for rural people's communes in 1979 and has paid attention to implementing the policy of giving remuneration according to the amount of work done and other policies. The distribution of income for peasants from most communes and brigades will increase at a greater rate compared to 1978. Currently, we must guard against conceit and rashness and thoroughly solve the existing problems to achieve a perfect victory in distribution work.

All places have found the means to energetically open more outlets for developing agriculture, industry and sideline production in order to increase collective income. As a result, the foundation has been laid for increasing the peasants' material distribution. Carrying out remuneration according to the amount of work done--giving more for more work done and less for less work done--on the basis of increasing the collective income is the core issue in promoting yearend distribution. We must seriously do the work well.

In accordance with all the production responsibility systems laid down at the beginning of the year, we must make good the rewards and punishments. Work groups and individual commune members who make more contributions to the collectives should be given more rewards. We should allow people to taste their new fruits and must not be jealous when we see the others getting more rewards. We must certainly not try to change what was stipulated at the beginning of the year. Even though there may be defects in the methods of reward and punishment, we must only revise them after yearend distribution and discussion by the masses.

We must strengthen ideological and political work. In connection with the yearend distribution, we should mobilize the masses to summarize the experiences of the advanced teams and commune members and discuss how we can become wealthy very soon. We must help the teams who lag behind catch up in carrying out their distribution work. For various reasons, some areas in our province have been very slow in their distribution work. They have been very slow in clearing up workpoints, settling accounts and drawing up distribution plans. People in some places think that once plans are laid down, everything is ready, but they have neglected to carry them out. We must immediately correct this situation.

The small number of places which have suffered from natural disasters must further strengthen leadership over distribution work. We must give specific aid to those production teams which have been very slow in drawing up distribution plans because of a lack of accountants or because their accounts were washed away. Some places have organized, competent personnel to help them organize their accounts. This has greatly speeded up their distribution work and this method should be popularized.

To further insure that commune members can increase their income, the production teams which have already laid down distribution plans must reexamine their plans. In reexamining their distribution plans, they must pay attention to the correct handling of the relationship between the collective and the individual and to inspecting whether there is a correct proportion between the retention of funds by collectives and the distribution of funds to commune members. We must simultaneously guard against one-sidedly increasing the retention of funds by collectives and against distributing and consuming everything.

Recalling overdrafts and other loans is an important link in realizing distribution and implementing the principle of giving remuneration according to the amount of work done. We must give essential aid to those cadres who do have financial problems. In addition, we must mobilize them to proceed from the long-term interest of the collectives and seriously and properly grasp the repayment of all loans. We must also strengthen ideological work for commune members who have the ability to repay their debts. We can adopt the method of distributing grain to repay debts in order to recall more overdrafts and loans.

The article said in conclusion: In finishing yearend distribution work, we must mobilize the commune members to summarize their work for 1979. We must also summarize the experiences and lessons with regard to implementing policies and carrying out production principles, clearly lay down key industrial crops, draw up plans for developing a diversified economy and running well the commune and brigade enterprises and organize manpower to truly carry out the plans well. We must also do well in preparing for spring sowing and comprehensively developing production, and strive to win an even greater victory in the new year.

#### HUBEI RIBAO EDITORIAL ON CLOSE OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, CPPCC SESSION

HK221121 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 80 HK

[Report on HUBEI RIBAO 21 January editorial: "Working as One Man and Continue the Triumphant Advance--Warm Congratulations on the Victorious Closing of the Second Session of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress and the Third Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee"]

[Excerpts] The editorial said: Practice has proven that our party, government and people are completely capable of healing the serious wounds created by Lin Biao and the gang of four and surmounting all difficulties and obstacles and bravely advancing toward our goal of the four modernizations. Of course we cannot successfully solve some problems in economic construction and the people's livelihood for a while. The four modernizations can only be realized by our carrying forward the pioneering spirit of plain living and hard struggle. We must clearly explain this point to the masses.

We must safeguard the political situation of stability and unity. We must resolutely combat and oppose the tendencies of bourgeois liberalization, anarchism and extreme individualism which disrupt stability and unity. We must understand that upholding the four basic principles is completely in line with emancipating the mind. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, let us hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, work as one man and continue the triumphant advance.

#### HUNAN COMMENTARY ON OVERCOMING EXTREME INDIVIDUALISM

HK230715 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 80 HK

[Station Contributing Commentator's Article: "It Is Necessary To Resolutely Overcome Extreme Individualism"]

[Text] While a great majority of our people are working hard and going all out to win new victories in industrial and agricultural production in 1980, an evil tendency of pursuing individualism has appeared in society. For example, in implementing policies, some people have been politically rehabilitated and have been given proper financial care. However, they are still not satisfied. They have gone to the leading organs again and again and even stormed the organs and encircled and attacked the staff and workers. Some people have endlessly pestered their organizations, stayed away from work for a long time and even found excuses to raise an uproar for the sake of work transfers, wages, welfare, and assignments for their sons and daughters.



Some people have appropriated public property and done whatever they liked. Actions like this are manifestations of extreme individualism. Although the number of people who pursue extreme individualism is small, the danger they constitute is great. We must resolutely overcome this.

Lenin once pointed out: Anarchism is bourgeois individualism dished up in a new form, and individualism is the basis of the entire world outlook of anarchism. The slogan of all extreme individualists is doing everything for oneself. To attain personal goals, they ignore party discipline and state law and even throw away rudimentary moral qualities. The disastrous effect of pursuing individualism will inevitably encourage anarchism with the result that the political situation of stability and unity will be sabotaged and the smooth carrying out of the four modernizations will be adversely affected. This is most detestable to the people. Extreme individualists take antibureaucratism as a pretext to willfully create trouble. We should point out: Bureaucratism is an obstacle to the achievement of the four modernizations. We can only rely on party leadership to eliminate this obstacle, bring socialist democracy into play and restructure the cadre system in order to make the leadership style adapt to the new situation. The pursuit of extreme individualism will not help the fight against bureaucratism; instead, it will divert the attention of the party and people from achieving the four modernizations, disturb order in production, work and society, and interfere with the smooth carrying out of the four modernizations. Extreme individualists do not truly oppose bureaucratism, they merely use this beautiful slogan as a pretext to engage in dirty tricks to seek personal gains.

Extreme individualists have another excuse, saying that practical difficulties exist which need to be solved. Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, a minority of people do have some political and financial problems which need to be solved. Our party has put a great deal of effort into this. A series of measures have been adopted and marked achievements have been scored in helping people solve their political and financial problems. However, as problems have piled up, it is impossible for us to solve them all at once, especially the financial problems. Now that our country is facing difficulties, we should show more consideration for it, look ahead and try to understand that as long as there is water in the large rivers, small rivers will be filled. As long as production is developed and the state becomes wealthy, should we still worry that our personal problems will remain unsolved?

Of course, a small number of people do not really have any problems. They merely take advantage of the implementation of policies to frantically pursue extreme individualism. Their private purses can never be filled and their problems can never be solved. We must not be fooled by them. Most of the problems in pursuing extreme individualism are problems of contradictions among the people and problems of ideological understanding. We must conduct patient persuasive education so they will wake up, throw away their selfish motives and concentrate their main efforts on the four modernizations. As for the small number of people who refuse to correct their mistakes in spite of repeated education and willfully persist in their wrongdoings, we must mobilize the masses to expose their actions and criticize them. We must not be indulgent toward them or give into them at all.

I. 24 Jan 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
SOUTHWEST REGION

Q 1

GUIZHOU ELECTS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT LEADERS

HK240222 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 23 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress elected the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, as follows: Chairman, Xu Jiansheng; Vice Chairmen, Wu Su, Dai Xiaodong, Tian Junliang, Zhang Liang, Luo Dengyi, (Luo Ying), Ye Gulin, (Long Qianzhou), Zeng Xianhui, Bai Lin, (Geng Wanqing), (Hou Guoxiang), and (Meng Zimin); members, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: (Wang Zhangzheng), (Wang Guoxin), (Wang Kuwen), (Wang Chunsheng), (Wang Guifu), (Wang Jiazhen), (Wang Huichang), (Wang Chen), (Meng Yaolun), (Yu Maowen), (Lin Yinghua), (Liu Guoyu), (Liu Changhuai), (Li Fangyao), (Li Liangping), (Li Mingyuan), (Li Zhonggui), (Li Buyang), (Li Jiaping), (Li Hongyun), (Yao Renyuan), (Yang Zhengji), (Chen Xiwen), (Chen Chunchang), (Chen Jiachun), (Chen Jianwu), (Su Zhaomin), (Song Yingke), (Qiu Baoyun), (Lia Xinzai), (Du Jiayao), (Li Weiyuan), (Wang Fuqing), (Yuan Chengxin), (Jiang Xicai), (Sun Chengliang), (Ye Chengrong), (Guo Chengji), (Jia Chunmin), (Su Guanqun), (Kang Jian), (Huang Jianwu), (Huang Huailin), (Fu Beiqin), and (Pan Zhiwen).

Su Gang was elected governor of Guizhou, and Li Tinggui, Wang Chaowen, Zhang Yuhuan, (Song Yunpu), Qin Tianzhen, Chen Tie, Ran Yannong, Song Xiaopeng, (Wang Bingyun), Zhang Yuqin and Wang Zhenjiang were elected vice governors. (Shi Wenli) was elected president of the provincial higher people's court.

REN RONG RECEIVES XIZANG UNITED FRONT WORK PARTICIPANTS

OW232104 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text] The Xizang regional united front work conference was held in Lhasa 6-15 January. Focusing on the building of the four modernizations, the conference thoroughly discussed the nature, tasks and basic policy of united front work for the new period and also discussed how the regional united front work serves the building of the four modernizations and the fulfillment of the great cause of reunifying the motherland. Persisting in the principle of seeking truth from facts, the conference reviewed the achievements in united front work and the lessons and experience learned and gained in Xizang since its peaceful liberation. The participants at the conference unanimously held that in the 30 years since the peaceful liberation, the regional united front work has played an important role in the various revolutionary stages and has made great achievements, despite the fact that it was seriously undermined during the period Lin Biao and the gang of four were rampant. Generally speaking, the work has been done primarily based on the instructions of Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou; thus the problem of the so-called capitulationist and revisionist line does not exist.

The conference held that this work has entered a stage of historical development following the shift in emphasis of the party's work and the change in class status at home. Through reform and education in the past 20 years or more, the great majority of the former owners of serfs and the former rich peasants, who are competent in work, have lived by their own labor. The regional united front has been developed into a revolutionary and patriotic one and has become a comprehensive alliance of socialist workers and patriots. This alliance includes the Tibetan compatriots still abroad and all others who warmly love the motherland. The conference held that under the new circumstances, the regional united front should be responsible for fulfilling the tasks of uniting with all forces that can be united, bringing all positive factors into play, making the best efforts to defend and develop the vigorous, lively political situation of stability and unity, serving the building of the four modernizations, and convincing the Tibetan compatriots still abroad to return home.



I. 24 Jan 80

Q 2

PRC  
SOUTHWEST REGION

The conference held that strengthening party leadership is a basic guarantee for doing the united front work well in the new period. The party committees at all levels should put united front work as an important item on their agenda. At the same time, the united front departments at all levels should take the initiative in upholding party leadership, coordinate work and do the united front work well in the new period. The conference also conscientiously discussed the problems on continuing to implement policies vigorously, conscientiously doing the work of people's political consultation well, implementing the (?policy) of making arrangements for nonparty personnel, strengthening nationality work, implementing the policy of free religious convictions in an all-round way, and developing the patriotic united front of the Tibetan compatriots still abroad. During the conference leading comrades of the regional CCP committee, Ren Rong, Tian Bao and Raidi, received all the participants. Song Ziyuan, secretary of the regional CCP committee, attended and delivered a summation speech.

#### BRIEFS

SICHUAN GAS CHEMICAL WORKS--The Luzhou natural gas chemical works has invested 10.26 million yuan of profits on the reproduction of their own enterprises and on improving the daily life of the staff and workers. At the same time, the works has also invested 5.5 million yuan in light industry in the localities. This year, the staff and workers of the Luzhou natural gas chemical works have deeply launched the movement to increase production and practice economy and have earned 125 million yuan of profits, surpassing the plans by 28.2 percent. In the coming 10 years, the works will not only recover their 5.5 million yuan of investment, but will also receive 1.7 million yuan. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 27 Dec 79 HK]

SICHUAN GAS FIELDS--Chengou, 23 Jan--Sichuan Petroleum Administration in 1979 discovered three natural gas fields with rich deposits in east Sichuan. They are respectively located east in Xiangguosi of Jiangbei County, Fuchengzhai of the same county and Zhangjiachang of Lingshui County. All the three were discovered from calcareous layers some 4,000 meters below ground. This was the first time that natural gas deposits have been discovered in calcareous layers in Sichuan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0237 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW]

SICHUAN COALMINE--Chengou, 16 Jan--A large coalmine with a verified reserve of more than 2,400 million tons of anthracite has been discovered in the Yibin area of south Sichuan Province, southwest China. The thickness of the coal seams of the Yunlian coal mine ranges from 5 to 7 meters in some areas. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW]

SICHUAN MINING AREA--Chengdu, 21 Jan--Initial results have been obtained in the construction of the Huayingshan mining area in northeast Sichuan. By the end of 1979, 7 coal pits had been built and put into operation, turning out 1.77 million dun of coal annually. Added to the output of the original Tianyu coal mine in the area, the whole area is expected to produce 2.73 million dun of coal a year. The mining area, which covers some 600 square kilometers, is conveniently located and its output can be shipped out via the newly-built Xiangyang-Chengdu Railway or the Jialingjiang River. The whole project will be finished with the completion of two more coal pits (each with an annual capacity of 600,000 dun) now under active construction. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0108 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW]

## COUNTY IN BEIJING BANS EXTRAVAGANCE DURING SPRING FESTIVAL

OW222115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1306 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jan--According to a BEIJING RIBAO report, the preparatory group of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Yangqing County CCP Committee, in Beijing Municipality, recently issued a circular calling on party organizations at various levels in the county to pay special attention during the spring festival to strictly prohibiting such unhealthy practices as accepting invitations to dinner, taking bribes, giving dinners, sending gifts, and extravagance and waste; and to educate party members and cadres to carry forward the pioneering spirit of plain living and hard struggle.

Not long ago, the preparatory group of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Yangqing County CCP Committee conducted an investigation on party discipline and party style in certain sections, bureaus and grassroots communes and production brigades in the county. It discovered that individual party members and cadres who were seriously poisoned by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had an unhealthy work style and were seriously divorced from the masses, thus undermining the party's cause. In order to educate the majority of party members and cadres to restore and carry on the party's fine traditions and work style of plain living and hard struggle, industry and thrift and running everything industrially and thriftily, and to firmly check the unhealthy practices of accepting invitations to dinners, taking bribes and so forth, a circular has been issued to all departments and primary party organizations in the county.

The circular calls on party organizations at various levels throughout the county to devote a definite period of time and effort during the spring festival to formulating concrete measures, strengthening ideological and political work, strengthening inspection of party discipline and party style, paying serious attention to education on party discipline, and organizing party members and cadres to conscientiously study the relevant documents of the party Central Committee and the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, to raise their ideological consciousness. It is necessary to strictly prohibit accepting invitations to dinners, taking bribes, buying gifts with public funds, indulging in excessive eating and drinking, and extravagance and waste; and to strictly prohibit party members and cadres from taking part in feudalistic and superstitious activities. Party members and cadres who ignore or violate party discipline and state laws should be criticized, educated or punished according to the law and discipline, depending on the seriousness of each case.

## HEBEI COMMENTARY URGES IMPROVEMENTS IN COAL INDUSTRY

HK221046 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 16 Jan 80 HK

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Implement the Principle of Stepping Up Extraction and Tunneling With Tunneling Being Done First, and Quickening the Pace of Developing the Coal Industry"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article says that coal extraction units must do a good job of readjusting relations between extraction and tunneling in coal mines and change the situation in which extraction is carried out faster than tunneling. This is an important task in implementing the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy, and is an important measure in guaranteeing the high-speed development of coal production.

Over the past few years, in coal production, our province has emphasized balanced relations between extraction and tunneling. Raw coal production and tunneling have developed comparatively quickly.



However, when Lin Biao and the gang of four ran wild, the normal production order of coal mines was sabotaged. In the course of the 3 years' readjustment of the national economy, we must therefore correctly handle the relations between extraction and tunneling. We must correct the mistaken idea of attaching more importance to extraction than to tunneling.

The specific methods of work should be: 1) we must vigorously develop mechanized extraction and tunneling and make good use of our existing equipment and its accessories; 2) we must establish a production line of mechanized extraction and tunneling, seriously popularize advanced technology, and strive to enhance the level of extraction and tunneling; 3) we must emphasize the role of technicians, strengthen technical administration, and stop fruitless tunneling; and 4) we must improve methods of coal extraction and the quality of service in coal pits and extraction sites, and reduce the amount of work in tunnels.

The key to readjusting the proportional relations between extraction and tunneling lies in leadership. The principal leading comrades of all mining bureaus and coal mines must personally grasp this work. The mining bureaus and coal mines with a large readjustment task must organize special offices to grasp this work seriously and well to promote the high-speed development of coal production in our province.

#### HEBEI ON IMPORTANCE OF RESPECTING SELF-MANAGEMENT RIGHTS

HK221059 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 14 Jan 80 HK

[Letter from station reporter (Wang Jianghai) to station editorial department--date and title not given]

[Excerpts] The State Council has established certain self-management rights to enterprises. However, local party committees do not respect these rights. For example, supply and marketing systems are independent accounting units. However, they do not have the right to transfer personnel, the right to take care of their financial affairs or the right of commodities distribution. They have to handle many matters in accordance with the will of local party committees. They have to contribute money, products and manpower when ordered to do so. If they refuse, their enterprises will be accused of disobeying the central party leadership. Some comrades of basic-level cooperatives who have slightly contradicted the party secretaries of their communes have received retaliatory blows. For example, 2.03 million yuan of the funds from Xingtai Prefecture's supply and marketing cooperatives were exacted and misappropriated by local party and government departments in the past few years. Over 1,065,000 yuan of the circulating funds of Wangong County's supply and marketing cooperatives were misappropriated. To install automatic telephones, Julu County exacted 5,000 yuan from its supply and marketing cooperatives. It is the common practice of party and government organs to transfer and borrow commercial personnel from supply and marketing systems. Local party and government leaders have the final say in the distribution of some commodities such as bicycles and sewing machines. Supply and marketing cooperatives do not have the right of commodities distribution. Is this way of doing things aimed at caring for the masses? No, it is not. Most commodities which are in short supply in quite a few areas have been given to cadres and their friends and relatives. Due to the lack of self-management rights, some management personnel have lost confidence in strengthening management. Moreover, the rules and regulations of many enterprises are not sound, due to past interference and sabotage by the gang of four. As a result, there are no records on commodities and the accounts are not in order, which provides opportunities for embezzlers and grafters. According to statistics completed by Xingtai Prefecture, currently 16 units have deficits amounting to 440,000 yuan. We should attach major importance to this issue. We hope that leading party and government organs at all levels and particularly some leading cadres will tangibly respect the self-management rights of enterprises and will not stretch their hands so extensively.

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#### HEBEI ARTICLE ON RECTIFYING CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK221051 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 15 Jan 80 HK

[Report on station contributing commentator's article: "Strengthen the Rectification of Capital Construction and Strictly Handle Affairs in Accordance With Capital Construction Procedures"--date not given]

[Excerpts] To thoroughly and successfully readjust capital construction and to complete future capital construction projects more quickly, we must energetically strive to solve problems in the chaotic capital construction management while continuing to solve the problem of an overextended battleline and dispersed forces. The major manifestation of chaotic management is the failure to complete capital construction projects in accordance with capital construction procedures. For many years, due to the influences of the ultraleftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, many construction projects were designed without prospecting work, were under construction without a design, or were prospected, designed and constructed simultaneously. As a result, after construction was begun, the time deadlines were not met due to frequent suspensions in construction or repeated changes in plans which caused waste. After projects were completed through hard effort, they could not begin normal operation, which resulted in great losses and waste.

At present, this province still has quite a few problems in implementing capital construction procedures. If these problems are not solved, they will directly and adversely affect the readjustment of capital construction. If that happens, we will not be able to change the deficiencies of the overextended battleline, and this will adversely affect the steady development of this province's economy. Therefore, capital construction departments and units at all levels must attach major importance to these problems and adopt effective measures to conscientiously solve them. At present, we must carry out our work on the basis of the several regulations concerning capital construction procedures which were jointly promulgated by the State Planning Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

#### SONG RENQIONG VISITS HOSPITALS IN SHANXI PROVINCE

HK240427 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] "Recently, Comrade Song Renqiong, director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, came to Taiyuan. During his stay, he visited veteran cadres who were about to retire, have retired and who were hospitalized for medical treatment, and had cordial talks with them. Comrade Hu Xiaoqin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanxi People's Congress and director of the Organization Department of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, accompanied him on his visits."

Song Renqiong visited the 30 veteran cadres on the morning of 5 January inquiring in detail about their health. While in the hospitals, Song Renqiong also talked to the doctors, nurses and attendants.

#### BRIEFS

BEIJING REVOLUTIONARY MARTYR--Beijing, 13 Jan--The Beijing Municipal People's Government recently made a decision to posthumously confirm Comrade Sun Junchao, a retired worker who sacrificed himself in safeguarding state property and the capital's social order, as a revolutionary martyr. On 18 May 1979, Sun Junchao fought with four people trying to steal lumber from the Municipal Gardening and Landscape Bureau and was struck on the head by one of the criminals. He subsequently died in the hospital. The four criminals have been arrested and brought to justice. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1436 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW]



HUANG OUDONG SPEAKS AT LIAONING PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION

SK240226 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] In his opening speech delivered at the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC session, Comrade Huang Oudong noted that this session is being held at a time when the people of all nationalities throughout the province are striding into the 1980's with enthusiasm and millions of people are of one mind in the march toward the four modernizations. The situation is excellent. The aim of this session is to further mobilize and unite the people of all nationalities throughout the province and all patriotic forces, to fight well the first battle of the four modernizations and to promote the development of the four modernizations in our province.

The task for this session is to hear and discuss the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC committee, the report on the work of the provincial revolutionary committee and other reports. Session participants will attend the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress as observers.

Comrade Huang Oudong continued: The 1980's, a decade of decisive significance for the realization of the four modernizations, has already begun. In this decade there are three major tasks to be fulfilled: 1) To launch an international struggle against hegemonism to safeguard world peace; 2) To draw up plans for the return of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland; and 3) To strive to accelerate the achievement of the four modernizations. The core of these three tasks is the acceleration of the four modernizations. When we achieve the four modernizations and our country becomes wealthy and powerful, we will have the strength to safeguard world peace and to accomplish the unification of motherland.

In conclusion, Comrade Huang Oudong said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out that the fundamental principle for building a modern socialist power is to uphold the leadership of the party. The basis for upholding the four basic principles and bringing about stability and unity is to uphold the leadership of the party. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said that it was hoped that the various democratic parties and the Association of Industry and Commerce would be concerned about the state affairs as if they themselves were masters of the state, be enthusiastic in promoting the cause of socialism, air their opinions, and make criticisms and suggestions boldly and dutifully on general and specific policies and the work of the state. We should carry on this session in the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech, giving full play to democracy, upholding the principle of three no's, emancipating minds, speaking out freely, opening all avenues for people of talent, and discussing matters of vital importance in light of the actual conditions of our province.

BRIEFS

SHENYANG BUILDS VOLT TRANSFORMER--Shenyang, 14 Jan--A 500,000 volt transformer, the first of its kind in China, has recently been trial-produced by the Shenyang transformer plant. It has performed satisfactorily and will soon be put into serial production. The transformer will be installed on China's first 500,000 volt power transmission line, which will run from Yuanbaoshan (near Chifeng City) in Ju Ud League, Nei Monggol, to Liaoyang City via Jinzhou. The 200-ton transformer is the biggest in China at present. It represents a new level in transformer manufacturing in China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW]

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GANSU CCP COMMITTEE ISSUES REGULATIONS ON HEALTH INSPECTION TEAMS

SK211014 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 20 Jan 80 SK

[Text] According to a GANSU RIBAO report, the notice issued by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on the Xian and Lanzhou municipal public health inspection teams indulging in lavish drinking and eating, extravagance and waste has aroused great indignation among the masses. The Gansu provincial party committee recently transmitted the notice of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission to party organizations at all levels throughout the province and issued a circular urging them to conscientiously investigate the situation in each specific area, department and unit and to map out educational measures and concrete proposals to put an end to such unhealthy practices.

The circular of the provincial party committee emphatically pointed out: In order to resolutely fight against this evil trend, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission has set forth four stipulations which are in total conformity with the realities in our province. Party organizations at all levels and all Communist Party members should voluntarily abide by and never violate them.

In the meantime, based on the realities in our province, the provincial party committee held it necessary to add the following supplementary stipulations:

1. Stop all inspections and appraisals carried out only as a formality. All necessary inspections and appraisals should be carried out efficiently. Do not drag in excessive numbers of people and waste money and manpower. It is forbidden to indulge in lavish eating and drinking and to go sightseeing under the pretext of making inspections and appraisals. Concerned financial and accounting personnel have the right to refuse reimbursement for any expenses exceeding the standard per diem and traveling expense rates. All such expenses should be borne by the individuals concerned.
2. Strictly control visits to other provinces. From now on, all visits to other provinces must be approved by both the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government. All visits within the province should also be placed under strict control. All travel expenses which exceed the limits stated in the stipulations should be borne by the individuals concerned.
3. Firmly check the trend of lavish eating and drinking. From now on, no unit or individual is permitted to use public funds for banquets, gifts, sightseeing or entertainment such as movies and operas.
4. No party member or cadre is permitted to commandeer or transfer materials, money and manpower of the state and collectives to build private houses. Anyone who has done this, must return all that he has commandeered or transferred to the original owners and make due compensation.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES CASE OF FINANCIAL LOSS IN SHAANXI

OW180424 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1218 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Jan--Today's RENMIN RIBAO carried on its third page a report by the Chinese People's Construction Bank's Xianyang prefectural branch in Shaanxi exposing a case of serious financial loss. The report was entitled "How Can We Carry Out Construction by Doing Things in a Disorderly and Extravagant Way?" It brought to light the case involving certain Shaanxi provincial departments that indiscriminately reorganized the Changcheng porcelain insulator and wire plant into the Qinchuan tractor factory and changed the model of tractor three times.



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At the same time, RENMIN RIBAO carried an investigative note on the case, a report (excerpts) by the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee on converting the porcelain insulator and wire plant into a tractor factory, and an article by the paper's commentator, entitled "It Is Imperative To Achieve Economic Results."

The report by the bank's Xianyang prefectural branch says: To meet the need for developing the country's electric machinery industry, and with the approval of the state, preparations for establishing the Changcheng porcelain insulator and wire plant in Xianyang Prefecture of Shaanxi were begun in August 1965. The design of the plant, which was revised by departments concerned in August 1973 after joint consultations, called for a total investment of 11.93 million yuan for the plant to produce 1,000 tons of wire annually. Construction of the plant was mainly completed near the end of 1974.

When the plant, the only one of its kind in northwest China, was about to start full production in 1975, the Shaanxi provincial departments concerned pointed out that porcelain insulators and wire were "in sufficient supply" and they emphasized the need to produce tractors. Without consulting the state departments concerned, they decided to convert the Changcheng porcelain insulator and wire plant into the Qinchuan tractor factory, whose required equipment and technology have nothing in common with those of the former. A fine porcelain insulator and wire plant was thus cannibalized.

This, however, is not the complete story. Disorder and more waste followed even after the plant was turned into a tractor factory. Plans for the conversion called for producing 3,000 tractors "Model Shan-60" each year, which required 500 sets of new and special equipment, new buildings covering a total floorspace of more than 37,000 square meters and a new investment of 12.81 million yuan. Three years after construction work started, the province decided that the factory should produce "Tieniu-55" tractors. In June 1978, however, the superiors made another decision--that the factory should produce "Model Taishan-50" tractors. This again called for an additional investment of 9.77 million yuan.

The paper's investigative note, written by Tang Cang and Xing Fengbing after conducting an investigation into the case, says: The report on the case by the Chinese People's Construction Bank's Xianyang prefectural branch is true. Porcelain insulators and electric wire were not "in sufficient supply" but in short supply in Shaanxi and even the whole region of northwest China. In order to produce tractors, Shaanxi provincial departments concerned had the Changcheng porcelain insulator and wire plant converted without the approval of the state departments concerned.

The investigative note continues: Comrade Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, has attached great importance to the case. He wrote his instructions on related documents submitted to him in late September of 1979, saying that the case should be thoroughly investigated in order to learn a lesson from it and to avoid similar mistakes.

In its report on converting the Changcheng porcelain insulator and wire plant into the Qinchuan tractor factory, the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee gave an account of the case. The report says: It was inappropriate that the First Ministry of Machine-Building was not consulted prior to the decision on the conversion, and that the ministry was informed of the decision only when the circular on taking action on the actual conversion was issued. In the course of tractor production, serious financial losses resulted from changing the models of tractors. We must never forget this lesson.

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The RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article on this case entitled "It Is Imperative To Achieve Economic Results," says: Our country is not rich, but poor. We should treasure our construction funds. They are not easily earned. They come from hundreds of millions of working people who live simple lives so the money can be saved. In spending, we must be very careful so that each and every yuan of our money goes where it should. Efforts should be made to insure that each construction project is completed and begins production as early as possible. When production capability exists, our investments will surely achieve economic results. We must not muddle or waste our money, material and manpower.

No more disorder and waste, the commentator's article continues, is what the people of the entire country want and is also an important condition for our country's becoming rich and strong at an early date. This aspiration reflects an objective law of economic growth. It is inviolable. There will be all kinds of contradictions in the course of readjusting our national economy and realizing the four modernizations. In handling these contradictions, we must proceed from what is conducive to the unity of the entire party and people of the whole country and what is in the interest of speeding up our modernization campaign. It is necessary to correctly carry out the democratic centralism of the party and strengthen the sense of organizational discipline. In playing chess, we should look well ahead. This principle is particularly applicable in carrying out economic construction. We should take into account immediate and long-range interests, as well as the interests of the entire country and those of particular localities. All sectors should set strict demands on themselves and work hard to achieve the best economic results possible.

#### BRIEFS

**GANSU CCP SECRETARIES CONFERENCE**--Qingyang Prefecture, Gansu Province, held a conference of secretaries of county CCP committees in late December 1979. The conference decided to continue implementing party policies in 1980 on the rural economy by carrying out the system of responsibility for production throughout the prefecture, the measure of "to each according to his work," and by supporting commune members to develop household sideline occupations. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 15 Jan 80 SK]

**GANSU COMFORT TEAMS**--On 16 January, Wang Shitai, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Gansu Provincial People's Congress and general chief of the provincial comfort teams for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of army men, led comfort teams to the Political Department and Artillery Corps of Lanzhou PLA units. Deputy Director of the Political Department of Lanzhou PLA units (Wang Yulun) greeted the comfort teams on behalf of the Political Department of Lanzhou PLA units. The literary and art workers of the comfort teams presented performances for cadres and fighters. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 17 Jan 80 SK]

**GANSU FIRE PREVENTION CIRCULAR**--The Gansu Provincial People's Government issued an emergency circular recently urging all localities to enhance the leadership over fire prevention work. The circular pointed out that many accidental fires have occurred since the beginning of the winter because leaders of some units and localities did not pay enough attention to fire prevention. The circular called on all localities to immediately set up and consolidate fire protection organs, carry out propaganda activities and conduct a general safety survey around the period of the spring festival. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 17 Jan 80 SK]



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HSIN WAN PAO ON REASONS FOR CARTER VICTORY IN IOWA

HK240555 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 23 Jan 80 p 3 HK

["Evening Talk" column by Yang Zhu: "Carter's Initial Victory Over Teddy Kennedy"]

[Excerpts] An Extremely Great Distance

In the first battle for the selection of the U.S. Democratic Party presidential candidate, Carter won a big victory over Teddy Kennedy. It was a big one, a two to one majority and just not a short lead.

... international situation helped Carter, more accurately speaking, he adapted ...  
... situation. Carter corrected his attitude and thus helped himself.

When Carter first assumed the presidency, he was filled with the illusion of "detente," in his public speeches. He even said that the threat of the Soviet Union (the term he used was "communism") was no longer his primary concern: "We can now eliminate our fear toward communism (the Soviet Union)." (22 May 1977) Now he has announced that the Soviet Union poses a serious challenge to the United States which must seriously deal with it.

He has strengthened relations between China and the United States, was firm and exercised restraint regarding the Iranian issue and reacted in a timely way to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its threat to southwest Asia.

This emphasis continued to be limited within the circle of "verbal struggle"--some people call this the "cold war." He conditionally limited the supply of grain and the export of scientific technology to the Soviet Union. Demanding that Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan, he proposed the last 10 days of February as the deadline. Otherwise, he would boycott the summer Olympic games in the Soviet Union. He also promised to send troops to help Pakistan.

He stressed that he wanted peace; however, he can only rely on strength to get peace. He put forward a plan for reorganizing U.S. arms and a new military budget of \$157 billion--although American public opinion still thinks this budget is inadequate when judged from real needs.

In brief, he changed people's impressions of him as an "irresolute and hesitant good old boy doing nothing." He helped the Americans rid themselves of their feelings of failure and recover their confidence. He also managed to make the world look at the United States with new eyes.

There is an old Chinese saying: Whosoever understands the times is a great man. Carter is no longer middleheaded. He now knows the situation and there are fewer people who are pessimistic about his reelection.

A Report

Although the outbreak of another world war does not seem imminent, the gradual expansion and nibbling of the Soviet Union have never stopped. Former U.S. Military Attache to the Soviet Union (Swart) recently put forward a report to the U.S. Defense Department, pointing out that the Soviet Union had built a great number of widebodied transport planes and amphibious assault ships. While speeding up its naval development, it has built many merchant ships for speedy transport of troops for foreign aggression.

Soviet troops have more than once demonstrated their capacity for mobile warfare. The frightening words "most serious threat" or "challenge" are never uttered just for the sake of winning votes.

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